Rs. 170 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL VI NO. 96 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden and Port Said.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Manila,	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Honolulu	Nagasaki,	Shimonoseki
Kobe	Newchwang	Sourabaya,
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	New York	Tientsin
Kaiyuan	Osaka	Tokyo
Kaiyuan (Manchuria.)	Pekin	Tsingtau
	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application
EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI.
Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIGINAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deopsits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	12,00,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	7,00,00,050.
CALLED UP CAPITAL	70,00,005.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., L.L.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2¾ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Rules may be obtained on application
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and exchange business undertaken.

JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

INSURANCE

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.

Funds exceed	Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about	Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about	Rs. 19,00,000

Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment. Female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager. B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company
FUNDS OVER Rs. 6,70,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000
The Question of the Moment
Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.
Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

TURKO ROMAN BATH
WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.
Separate arrangements for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world
Open 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs.1,20,00,0000
Claims paid exceeds	Rs 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

CRUSADE
AGAINST
CONSUMPTION.
REMARKABLE SUCCESSES.
Well-known Indian gentleman writes 18th April:—
"I am glad that my son is putting on weight steadily. It has increased by 10 lbs. during the last 5 weeks. I have informed most of my friends that your medicine has done a lot of good to my son."
"HOPELESS" CASE CURED.
Husband writes 7th April:—
"I have this morning been again to—(name of a famous Bombay Doctor), with my wife to get her examined. He has declared for the second time that she is quite alright. He is going to write to you to that effect in a day or two."
N.B.—This Doctor has since advised another patient to take my treatment.
HOPELESS CASES.
SPLENDID REPORTS.
Wife writes 7th April:—
"Has done him a lot of good, his fever has broken, his cough is very much better and the sputum less, his appetite is very much improved."
Husband writes 15th April:—
"My wife is much better since the last fortnight—strength increased, fever has left her and cough very little."
Father writes 4th April:—
"My son is getting on alright. No fever for the last 3 weeks, no cough and gained 1 lb. in flesh since my last report (7 days before). He looks much better, takes his food well and is taking exercise in the open air" (Was bed-ridden).
Owing to the great success of my visit to Poona, I am short of medicine and though my staff is working night and day, I must postpone my journey to Bombay a few days.
VISIT TO BOMBAY.
FREE INTERVIEWS.
Orient Hotel.
Friday 26th, noon to 9 p.m.
Saturday, 27th, 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 to 8 p.m.
Permanent address:—
REV. G. R. WALTERS
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.
LONAVLA.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro-Tonic Pearls.
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Chargses, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Market, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road opposite Phillips & Co., Chemist or J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

'FASHION--UP-TO-MARK.'
USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."
CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.
OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of*
MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.
SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods; To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion"* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit Solicited.*
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Wm. Chs. SMITH & Co.
(FROM LONDON.)
M. I. PAINTERS S. A. & LONDON.
Painters, Artistic Decorators and Contractors.
OIL AND COLOUR MERCHANTS.
PARAMOUNT OIL PAINTS, Manufactured by Wm. Chs. Smith & Co.
WORKS: Malad, B B & C. I. Railway.
OFFICE: Marine Street, Fort.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES JAPANESE GREY SHIRTINGS.
On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Narotamdas Rugnathdas at his shop at Sunder Chowk Mulji Jetha market and on account and at the risk of Seth Narotam Motichand.
3 Bales each 50 pieces Japanese Grey Shirtings No. 99199, 45 inches and 38 yards.
AUCTION SALE OF 10 TONS BLEACHING POWDER.
On THURSDAY, the 25th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Ramji Purshotam and Co., at Port Trust Godowns at Chinch Bunder near Tobacco godown and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indenters concerned.
10 tons American Bleaching Powder.
AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHAT BAZAR NEAR KESHOWJI NAIKS FOUNTAIN.
On SUNDAY, the 26th May at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned valuable property on the premises.
All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house thereon built and standing assessed under Street No. 405-7 at Doongri Street on the west side of the Musjid Bunder in the Island of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurment 82 square yards some little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 829-1070 New No. 6367, Old Survey No. 100 and New Survey No. 2799 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Chinch Bunder, on or towards the West by Doongri Street, on or towards the North by the sweepers passage and beyond it by the property of Maneckji Muncherji Choksi, and on or towards the South by the property of Runchor Virji.
Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.
P.S.:—The above property realises Rs. 250 by way of monthly rent and will be sold under guarantee of Marketable Title.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1918.

GANDHI & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52 Medows Street.
AUCTION SALE OF FLEXIBLE STEEL WIRE ROPE.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY the 24th April, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the godown at No. 30, Tamarind Lane, Fort, by order of Messrs. Parilal and Co., and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers, Messrs. H. Adamalli Bros.:—
A Coil about 5,000 ft. galvanized Flexible Steel wire rope, 1 inch circumference, 6 by 12 combination.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.
SALE OF 200 BAGS EGYPTIAN LOAF SUGAR.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of April, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the office of Aga Haji Mehedy Isphani at Old Modi Bay Road near Kawakhana lane, the following:—
By order of Aga M. M. Isphani and on account and at the risk of C. Patel and Co., Chahwalla of Gun Bowa Street, Fort.
100 bags Egyptian Loaf Sugar, ex. s. s. Fratelli Banderia.
100 bags Egyptian Loaf Sugar, ex. s. s. Zira.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid against delivery order next day of the sale.
A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND JEWELLERS.
SALE OF PACKETS OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMONDS, PEARLS AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of April, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, very valuable jewellery and diamonds and pearls belonging to a Mahomedan lady consisting of:—
2 diamond rose rings of 7 diamonds each, 2 diamond rings, one packet 24 diamonds 6½ ratties, one packet 160 diamonds 80 ratties, 5 packets diamonds from 18 to 160 diamonds from 5 to 18 ratties, 3 packet rubies, one bunch pearls of 20 strings, 4 bunches pearls of 30 strings, 3 bunches pearls 11 to 36 strings, 3 rose rings of emerald and diamonds, 1 pair diamond earrings.
The above goods will be on view from Monday, the 22nd instant, between 11-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SALE OF 150 BAGS EGYPTIAN LOOF SUGAR.
Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 26th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their sales Rooms the following:—
By order of A. Meyer Esq., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyer Messrs. H. L. M. Kasrani and Sons.
150 bags Egyptian Loaf Sugar ex S.S. "Fratelli Banderia".
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid next day against the delivery order.

SORABJI COWASJI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1918.

DR. J. J. NAEGAMVALA,
M.B., B.S.,
SURGEON DENTIST,
120, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Next to Leach & Weborny.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be pre paid:

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) B annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Payable Strictly in Advance

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly ...	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	ONE Anna.	

MATRIMONIAL.

A MATCH for an accomplished Mahomedan Girl of a very respectable family. Apply with necessary particulars stating age, education, profession, income and family together with photo to Box No. 155, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3906

MISCELLANEOUS

CHRONIC CASES treated without drugs. Fees in Bombay Rs. 8 per visit. Apply Box No. 143, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A YOUNG MAN with Medical experience has time to look after a mental case or an Invalid. Apply Box No 143, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A MASSEUR with long experience has time to take up a few cases. Testimonials from High Military Officers, I.M.S. Officers and High Court Judges. Apply Box No. 143, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3874

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial Rs. 2. Dr. Rupchand, B.M., Saikarpur, Sind.

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices today, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting AUCTION TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Come sharp. 4

SITUATIONS VACANT.

PHOTOGRAPHY—WANTED good NEGATIVE RETOUCHER. BACKHOUSE & Co., Poona. 3853

WANTED.—EXPERT in Mill stores having influence in Mills. Offered either share or salary. Apply Box No. 146, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3835

LINO OPERATORS—WANTED good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system Also a competent MECHANIC. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Press.

WANTED—An EXPERT in glass making with, and without a chimney having a practical experience of working factory. Apply starting terms and enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No. 152, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3898

WANTED—2 GRADUATES (one with science) and a matric or an undergraduate (with drawing) with experience of teaching on Rs. 100. Rs. 75 and Rs. 35, respectively. Two full years' binding essential. Apply SECRETARY, Rural Education Society, Abrama via Amalsad. 3899

WANTED—Smart and Energetic ELECTRIC FOREMAN, must be a Carpenter Wireman with at least 10 years' experience. Apply stating previous experience age and salary required to Box No. 153 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3904

WANTED—A PROOF READER, strong in Hindi and Sanskrit, must know English also. State salary required and send copies of testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT, "Newul Kishore" Press, Lucknow. 3894

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CLERK, experienced in mill castings for an iron foundry, one knowing drawing preferred. Apply Box No. 156, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3907

WANTED—A HINDOO TYPIST, sound knowledge of English essential, pay according to qualifications. Apply personally to JIVALAL OJAMSHEE & Co., 22-24, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 3897

WANTED—A GENERAL MANAGER for a firm in the South, good salary to an experienced man. None without previous experience should apply to Box No. 154, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3905

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—By an LL.B. with good educational qualifications post as a Secretary or for similar work for two hours in the morning or evening, the latter preferred. Apply stating terms to Box No. 134, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3343

WANTED.

INDIAN BACHELOR, wants to join a refined chummery with one or two Indians in Fort or Colaba. Write to Box No. 149, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3877

WANTED—Two seater Car in perfect running order and smart in appearance good make. Price not more than Rs. 2,500. Apply sharp Box No. 158, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3909

CEYLONESE FIRM'S REPRESENTATIVE in Bombay, largely interested in copra, plumbago, and rubber, seeks connections, highest references, financial position very sound. Please write to Box No. 151, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3896

WANTED.—CROSS-COMPOUND CORLISS CONDENSING ENGINE, 300 to 400 horsepower, and Lancashire Boilers 150 to 165 lbs. steam pressure per sq. in. Submit detailed specifications and lowest prices to. THE ELECTRO-METAL REFINING CO. LTD., 3053, Richey Road, Ahmedabad. 3617

WANTED the public to know that AIDS to NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (FOURTH EDITION revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says: "An *excellent* Dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms, and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says "It is a useful publication." Price Re. 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEEDLES and ACCESSORIES of knitting machines of diameter 4½ inches. Apply DWARKADAS B. PAREKH, Kandawadi. 3910

FOR SALE—One C. I. TANK 18' x 6' x 5', and one C. I. TANK 18' x 10' x 5', Apply Box No. 157; Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—A MOTOR CYCLE, "Motor-Reve" in excellent condition. Apply Box No. 150, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3893

FOR SALE—at Aina Mahal, Bhoiwada Hill Parel, a multisided "MIRROR HOUSE," beautifully constructed with a Teakwood Canopy & seats. Very suitable for a Maharaja's palace or Cinematograph Garden. Apply to JOINT HON: SECRETARIES, King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League, Sanitary Institute, Princess Street. 3847

TRIUMPH, 1914, 4 H.-P., with Millford Coachbuilt SIDE CAR, 3-speed, S.A. hubgear, tyres in splendid condition, engine bearings and piston just new, whole in perfect running order. Large horn, "P. and H." Lamp, "Jones" Speedometer, new spare tube, full set tools, Rs. 1,750, or near offer. Apply Box No. 144, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3878

TO BE LET.

TO LET—1st floor, any caste, Cumballa Hill, opposite Patel Mansion. Apply DADY BATLIBOI. 3895

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DADAR-MATUNGA ESTATE.

THE TRUSTEES are prepared to receive applications from persons desirous of entering into agreements to lease plots on this Estate. The lands now offered lie on both sides of Kingswar, near the new site of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and the proposed playing fields and are within a few minutes' walk of Matunga Station. Applications should be made before the 1st May next. Particulars may be had and plans seen at the Board's Offices, Esplanade Road.

R. H. A. DELVES, F. S. I.
Dy. Land Manager.
2533

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOUND.

AT the Race Course, Mahaluxmi, a RING and SILVER WATCH. Owner may have same on giving description to the SECRETARY, W.I.T.C., Poona. 3901

HORTICULTURAL PUPILS.

THERE are two vacancies for Horticultural Pupils in the Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens, Kirkee. Pupils must have a good knowledge of English. Quarters and tuition free. Course lasts one year, commencing from 15th May, 1918. For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

S. L. AJREKAR,
Ag. Economic Botanist to Govt.
Ganeshkhind Gardens,
Kirkee, 20th April, 1918. 3902

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION, NAGAR AVELI.

PIRTUGUESE TERRITORY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 10th of May, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at the Administrator's Office at Silvassa (via Daman Road Station, B. B. and C. I. Ry.), a PUBLIC AUCTION is to be held for the sale of all the forest products contained in the 2 valuable and never exploited forests of Combarkui and Bonta, in accordance with the terms and conditions published in the Portuguese Government Gazette (Boletim Official), No. 31, dated 16th instant.

There is a great variety of trees in the above-said forests and all of different kinds available for constructions.

It will be permitted to the purchasers to reduce to charcoal wood that they may wish.

The terms and conditions can also be seen at the said Office on every office-day.

Silvassa, dated 18th April, 1918.

(Sd.) F. X. M. SOARES DA VEIGA,
3884 Administrator.

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING of The Indian Cement Company, Limited, will be held on TUESDAY, the 23rd April, 1918, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect two Directors in place of the Honourable Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. H. P. Gibbs, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 22nd April to 4th May, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, Agents,
(Sd) A. J. BILIMORIA,
Director.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1918.

N.B.—The dividend when declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on or after MONDAY, the 13th May, 1918, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 22nd day of April, 1918, on presentation of share certificates. 3660

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai AIMAI, wife of SORABJI SHAWAKSHAW BANAJI, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said properties or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, gift, trust, mortgage, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mody Street within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 399½ square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 618 and New No. 5769, Old Survey No. 1124 and New Survey No. 9306 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Sweepers' passage, on or towards the West by Mody Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by the house of Maneckji Sorabji Vachhagandy, on or towards the South by the stable, shop, and premises of Hormusji Pestonji Mody deceased, hereinafter secondly described which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1990 and Street Nos. 9-11 and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mody Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 248 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 708, and New No. 5913, Old Survey No. 1125 and New Survey No. 2/9306 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the Sweepers' passage on or towards the West by the Mody Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by the house of Hormusji Pestonji Mody deceased hereinbefore firstly described and on or towards the South by the house of Cursetji Sorabji Vachhagandhy which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1989, Street Nos. 5—7 and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 22nd day of April 1918.

THOMAS FERREIRA,
for Messrs. BHIMJI & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3912.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai JENABAI, widow of HAJI AHMED MUSA, for self and as guardian of her minor daughter Mariambai has contracted to sell the property described below to our client.

All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, claim, property or demand in to or upon the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims, if any, known in writing to the Collector of Bombay, the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and to the undersigned at their offices at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof. If no such claim is received within that period, such claims, if any, shall be deemed to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, the Fazandar whereof is Hirabai, widow and executrix of the late Dhanji Mulji, situate, lying and being at Cavel Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District and Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 146 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 422, New No. 234 Old Survey No. 254 and New Survey No. 1/132, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, which are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3896 and Street No. 213 and which premises are bounded as follows, that is to say:—On the North by Cavel Street, on the South by property of Gordhan Liladhar, on the East by Cavel Street and on the West by Cavel Street.

Dated this 22nd day of April, 1918.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3911

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

SALE TO-DAY AT 1 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 BALE FANCY WORSTEDS, 2 BALES WOOL AND COTTON WORSTEDS AND 2 BALES GREY TWEED SUITINGS.

Under instructions from the Insurance Company concerned. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd day of April, 1918, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 4, Victoria Docks, the following goods, ex. s. s. "Culna":—

124 M. M. I. M. J. 4047 equal 1 bale containing 4 pieces fancy Worsteds (slightly damaged by sea water).

151 M. M. I. M. J. 4051-52 equal 2 bales each containing 4 pieces wood and cotton Worsteds (slightly damaged by sea water).

152 M. M. I. M. J. 4055-57 equal 2 bales, each containing 4 pieces Grey Tweed Suitings (slightly damaged by sea water).

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 62 CASES INDIGO.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of April, 1918, at 12 noon (S. T.), at the firm of Mooltani Mangoomal Hasanand at Naran Dhuru Street Barbhaya Mohola.

(1) Under instructions from the mortgagees, Messrs. Tilum Viratya and Koper Sutaiya and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Dhantoo Vyankat Soobhaiya:—

40 cases Indigo.

(2) Under instructions from the mortgagee, Multani Mangoomal Hasanand and on account and risk of the following mortgagors:—

(a) On account and risk of Dhantoo Vyankat Soobhaiya:—

10 cases Indigo.

(b) On account and risk of Cheena Koderrao Gowindrao Patange:—

12 cases Indigo.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EMPIRE

To-day

at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

The Darling of the Screen

The Delight of the Kiddies

BABY MARIE OSBOURNE
BABY MARIE OSBOURNE.

IN

"CAPTAIN KIDDO"
"CAPTAIN KIDDO"

A Marvellously Attractive 5 Reel Gold Rooster Drama featuring MARIE OSBOURNE the Starette PAR EXCELLENCE

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

'CAUGHT IN A CABARET'
'CAUGHT IN A CABARET'

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR

To-night at 9-30

Maurice E. Bandman presents the

BANDMAN OPERA Co.

In the Leading London Musical Successes.

To-day at 9-30 p. m.

2ND EDITION OF

"THE BING BOYS"

New Songs, Dances, and Scenes!

WEDNESDAY 24th

The World-famous Musical Play

"THE MERRY WIDOW"

Thursday and Friday 25th & 26th

Revival of the ever Sparkling Musical Comedy

"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT."

SATURDAY 27th

The Highly Successful American Musical Comedy

Mr. MANHATTAN

PRICES AS USUAL.

Plan at ROSE & Co.

After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

To-night at 6-30

SUPER SENSATIONAL SERIAL

"EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

TO-NIGHT!

HALL CAINE'S

most celebrated Novel and Play

THE

ETERNAL CITY

Complete in 8 Parts.

A REAL CLASSIC IN PICTURE PRODUCTION

Produced amid the grandeur and beauty of

MODERN ROME.

A mammoth production of magnetic power.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

2 LAST TWO NIGHTS 2
of Present Gala Attraction!

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

At 6-30 To-night At 10 p.m.

The Gaiety Co.

Presents

MAMMOTH VAUDEVILLES

Interspersed by

SELECT CINEMA

including

An Eclair Exclusive Drama

BLACK NINE

A Breezy Comedy of

CHARLIE CHAPLIN.

Thursday April 25th

NEW VARIETIES

and

A THRILLING DRAMA

An

ADVENTUROUS HONEYMOON

NOW IS THE TIME

to put aside part of your income for provision against OLD AGE OR UNTIMELY DEATH.

An Endowment Policy with the BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., offers a very safe investment and the means of securing a sure and certain provision for old age and family.

Apply for particulars to:

Manager.

67, Apollo Street,
Fort, Bombay.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-45 TO-NIGHT 10

Mr. E. H. Du CASSE

presents the "IDEAL" British 6-Act Masterpiece

"JUSTICE"

FOR THE LAST NIGHT IN BOMBAY.

A film that has created a great impression and drawn large audiences,

based on JOHN GALSWORTHY'S stage success

and featuring the world-famous stars

GERALD Du MAURIER, HILDA MOORE
LILIAN BRAITHWAITE.

Popular Prices:

Stalls One Rupee	Side Box Seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for four Rs. 5.	Dress Circle 8 As. Balcony 4 As.	Gallery 2 As.

Entire change of programme to-morrow with the wonderful British 6-act photo-play

"MILESTONES."

CLARKE'S CIRQUE

(All European)

DHOBI TALAO.

Nightly at 6-30 and 9-30

including Sundays.

The Best Riders.
The Funniest Clowns.
The Finest Horses.
Handy Andy Mulligan.
The Droll Jack Point.
The Comical Kangaroos.
The Mysterious Cocoon.
The Wonderful Flying Trapeze.
The Marvellous Fox Terriers.
The Mighty Muldoon (The Solid Man).
The Dexterous Jugglers.
The Important JOSEPH GRIMALDI.
Mr. A. J. W. CLARKE, The best Rider.
Muldoon's Startling Crash (a 30 foot fall).
The Diving Terrier (a 40 foot dive).
The Absurd McGinty's.

Prices: As. 8 to Rs. 4.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE AT ALL PERFORMANCES

Clarke's High Class and Best Show on Earth.

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERMINUS GIRGAUM.

The Model Picture Palace of Bombay.

To-night and during the week at 7, 8-45, and 10-30

A Great Oriental Spectacle

THE SULTANA'S TREASURE.

A thrilling mystery story full of sensational and dramatic incidents featuring

THE EMOTIONAL CHILDACTRESS ALEXIA.

Admission from Rs. 2 to Annas 2.

Our terrace garden is a rendezvous of the elite

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 19th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		..:0
" " Sales of East Indian		1,200
" " Imports		16,000
Mid. Americans Spot Trading value		22.70—28
Egyptian F.G.F. Spot		30.88 Unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May 28.28—1.97 July 28.03—1.96	
New Orleans opening 10 a.m.	May 27.74—1.9 July 26.92—1.4	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 19th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
April	Not quoted.
May	21.55—90
June	Not quoted.
July	21 89—86
Aug.	10.86—92

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
April, April-May, May-June, June-July.	21.63 / 21.45 / 21.47 / 21.39 — 28

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 19th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
April	22.30—53
May	21.81—63
June	21.50—76
July	21.22—24
August	20.96—70

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
April, April-May, May-June, June-July	21.43 / 21.35 / 21.27 / 21.19 — 48

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 19th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
April, June, July	29.25 / 28.75 / 28.55 — 55

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

L'verpool, April 19th.

M.G. Bengal Good	17.42
" " Fully Good	17.92
" " Fine	18.29
" No. 1 Oomra Good	19.00
" " Fully Good	19.50
" " Fine	19.87
" Broach Good	21.93
" " Fully Good	22.18
" " Fine	22.43
" Scinde Good	17.42
" " Fully Good	17.92
" " Fine	18.29

Liverpool, April 20th.

M.G. Bengal Good	16.92
" " Fully Good	17.42
" " Fine	17.79
" No. 1 Oomra Good	18.50
" " Fully Good	19.00
" " Fine	19.37
" Broach Good	21.43
" " Fully Good	21.68
" " Fine	21.93
" Scinde Good	16.92
" " Fully Good	17.42
" " Fine	17.79

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, April 19th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	8: 000
" Forwarded	33,000
" Imports	417,000
" Stock	16,000
Actual Weekly Sales	

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, April 20th:

	Bales.
Total in Sight	1,059,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	430,000
East Indian "	139,000
American " "	3,185,000
Other " "	65,000
Total Sales	16,000
East Indian Sales	3,200
Total Speculation	
" Export	
East Indian Export	
" " Stock	81,000
" " Forwarded	3,300
" " Actual Export	
" " Imports	
" " Speculation	
American Afloat	30,000
East Indian Afloat	22,000
Total Afloat	106,000

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, April 17th.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate.

Rs.
41,000 were alloted to Calcutta
82,000 " " to Bombay } 1,23,000
Nil " " to Madras
Tenders on Calcutta at 1/6.
" Bombay
Min. Rate Received: Calcutta, Bombay } 27% above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs.
13,40,000 were allotted to Calcutta
40,13,000 " " to Bombay } 58,77,000
5,24,000 " to Madras
Tenders on Calcutta at 1/5 29/32.
" Bombay
Min. Rate Received: Calcutta, Bombay } 27% above that rate in full.

Rs
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last
Public Sale 60,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week 60,00,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 15th:

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York May	28.95
" " July	26.10
Spot Cotton at New York	30.50
" " Orleans	33.00
Futures at New Orleans May	27.95
" " July	27.33
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9
Demand Bills	4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars	95½

New York, April 16th:

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	13,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent	7,000
Futures at New York May	28.98
" " July	28.69
Spot Cotton at New York	30.50
" " Orleans	33.00
Futures at New Orleans May	28.43
" " July	27.52
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9
Demand Bills	4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars	95½

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 16th:

Bar Silver Spot	47 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced owing to little more trade demand—Firm.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
" 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	54½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	44½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	62½
Government Securities 3%	54
Ex. On London at Paris France	27.17

London, April 17th:

Bar Silver Spot	47 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
" 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	—55½ +½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	—44 —½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	—62½ Unc'
Government Securities 3%	—54
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27 17

WAR LOANS.

London, April

5½% 1925—1928	£86½
4½% 1925—1945	£100⅝
5% New	£94⅝

London, April 17th.

5½% 1925—1928	£88½ Unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945	£101 +½
5% New	£94⅝

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 16th:

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed. Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm	
Tone of Linseed:—Firm but inactive.	
Toria Rapeseed Afloat Value	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Value	595

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G M B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta April-May Buyers	16
do. do. July-Sept. Buyers	16
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta April-May Buyers	18/6
do. do. July-Sept. Buyers	19

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June Sellers	3/1
Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June Sellers	2/5
Tone:—Dull	

London, April 17th:

RAPESEEDS:

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm.	
Tone of Linseed:—Firm but inactive.	
Toria Rapeseed Afloat Value	600

LINSEED:

Linseed Calcutta. Value	595

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta April-May Buyers	16
do. do. July-Sept. Buyers	16
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Apl.-May Buyers	18/6
do. do. July-Sept Buyers	19

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June Paid	3/1
Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June Paid	2/4½
Tone:—Dull.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 22.

This morning the nominal quotation for Fine Broach May was Rs. 715, but on the opening of the Marwari bazaar the rate was Rs. 720 with business passing. Good Broach April was done in the bazaar at Rs. 707 to Rs. 708. Later on Fine Broach May advanced to Rs. 728, and was subsequently quoted Rs. 730. At Colaba business was done at Rs. 733 up to the time of our quotations.

The Government reply regarding the Broach settlement having been received, and as Government has declined to fix a rate for the settlement the market has been an open one. Good Broach April was done at Colaba at Rs. 712 Exchange.

Ready cotton has been steady with a moderate demand.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	May	Rs.	733
Fine Khamgaon Akola	"	"	675
Fully Good Bengal	"	"	575
Good Sawginned Dharwar	May/June	"	702
" M. G. Coompta	"	"	700
" " Westerns	"	"	681

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 22ND APRIL, 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	640	625	570	520	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	630	625	565		"
M.G. Wardha Hinganghat		685	665		"
M.G. Nagpore		685	665		"
M.G. Yeotmal		675			"
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon		665			"
M.G. Amraoti		665			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple		655	635		"
M.G. Khandesh			610		"
M.G. Muthia		625	600		"
M.G. Kadi Viramgam			705	700	"
M.G Broach	735	725	720	715	"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 22nd April, 1918, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	630	5 15	555	515	Ready
Seinde-Punjab (M.G.)	630	615	555	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	..	605	..	Ready
Akola Khamg Fair-Staple M.G.	..	655	635	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	735	725	720	715	Ready
Kadi (M.G.)	..	..	715	..	Ready
Viramgam	..	..	..	..	
Mathia (M.G.)	..	625	600	..	Ready

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay April 22nd 1918.	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
" Demand	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 6 7
Fcs. Demand	204½
American Dollars	279
Hongkong	203½
Shanghai	294
Japan	146½
Singapore	156½

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 20th April 1918.

Cotton	7,292 bales,
Wheat	9,826 cwts.
Linseed	1,204 "
Rape, &c.,	318 "
Gingelly seed	24 "
Poppyseed	154 "
Groundnuts	Nil "
Castorseed	9,958 "
Rice	9,224 "
Myrabolams	1,583 "
Cottonseed	1 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	5,450 "
Jowar	1,819 "
Maize	634 "
Barley	1,078 "

These do not include arrivals by sea which are not available.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, April 22nd 1918.—4 p.m.

	Bazar Terms. Rs.	as	p	Rail Delivery. Rs
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	54	0	0	7 10 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	54	0	0	7 10 0
" Karachi Bangia	54	0	0	7 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7	2	0	7 8 0
" " Cawnpore	7	0	0	7 6 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7	0	0	7 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8	1	0	8 8 0
" Thin	7	11	0	8 1 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	81	0	0	— —
" Gajar 75.25	55	0	0	— —
" Gajar 50.50	54	0	0	— —
" Black	50	0	0	— —
Poppyseed, White	8	14	0	9 4 0
Groundnuts	43	0	0	— —
Mowraseed	5	0	0	5 0 0
Barley	35	0	0	5 0 0
Castorseed	48	0	0	9 10 0

Forward:	Rs.	as.	p.
Wheat April-May	7	2	3
Linseed May	8	11	6

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

	Rate per lb.
Davida No. 10	As. 15 — 12
Shapurji No. 10	" 14 — 14
Simplex No. 10	" 14 — 13
Edward No. 10	" 14 — 14
Light Houses No. 6½	" 13 — 10

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 27-1.
Sovereign Rs. 16-12.
Silver ready ex-duty Rs. 110-14.
Silver 1st Sett Rs. 110-14.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/5 31/32.
Bank demand draft 1/6 1/16.
3 Months' sight drafts 1/6 7/16.
Bank demand on France Frcs. 204.
3 Months' sight France Frcs. 212.
D. D on Hongkong Rs. 205-4.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 292.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 147-8.
60 Days sight Japan Rs. 143-4.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 279

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Ex-warrant 92.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 98-8.
5 per cent Conversion Loan 80.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 92.
3½ per cent. Paper 65-8.
4½ per cent Port Trust long dated due 1926 88.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 78.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91-8.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened firm, with a substantial rise in almost all the securities. A distinct change in sentiment was in evidence and it looked as though we were on the eve of a further important rise. In addition to bears' covering, investors were seen resuming their buying ventures with a certain measure of confidence. This improved state of affairs was not destined to live long, for, in the afternoon, it is transpired that a rumour was afloat that the supplementary budget would be issued in the Viceroy's meeting on the 27th. instant at Delhi providing for an additional heavy taxation. This report coming as it did, at a most inopportune moment, put a damper on the agility of the market and the selling propensity came freely and rapidly into play with the result that a substantial part of the advance chronicled in the morning was lost and the market closed weak and uneasy with a plethora of sellers.

The atmosphere is now thickly charged with the rumour that heavy direct taxation will be imposed and that the industrial concerns will be further penalised. Should this rumour be translated into fact as we hope it won't, we are afraid it would spell untold disaster to the commerce and industry of India and the crisis of a very grave order must ensue. It is sincerely trusted, that the Government of India would reconsider such a decision if at all in contemplation, as in the first instance, a procedure of this nature would seriously jeopardise their efforts for the flotation of the New Loan and sag the vitality of the various industries

Sir William Meyer's utterance on the occasion of the last budget—namely that there would be no fresh taxation this year was hailed with enthusiasm and with implicit reliance on this statement of the Finance minister, people went about trading with confidence and freedom; and it would be difficult to imagine the straits to which the various sections of commerce and industry would be reduced. We have every confidence in the benevolent intentions of the Government and believe confidently, that in the present circumstances they would be the last to embark in a procedure calculated to baffle themselves.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock exchange:—

Standards 1,715, Swadeshi 2,020, Simplex, 710, Pearls 510, New Greats 282-8, Morarji 2,850, Madhavji 1,885, Kohinoor 1,165, Kasturchand 1,130, Ind. Malwa 322-8, Ind. Bleaching 150, Finlay 412-8, Fazulbhoy 715, David 515, Currimbhoy 515, Crescent 212-8, Nagpur 2,405, Bombay United 752-8, Advance 1,120, Katni Deferred 1,160, Tata Ordy. 235, Tata old Deferred 1,015, Tata New Defererd 315, Alcocks 750, Bombay Burma 1,095, Bombay Tramway 345, Tata Hydro, 1,180.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock exchange:—

Swan 450, Peals 512-8, Morarji 3,000, Madhavji 1,875, Ind. Bleaching 155, Tata New Deferred 325.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, April 2nd.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	4,495- 0-0
Total up-to-date	27,36,379-12-0

SILVER MARKETS.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., in their circular dated 14th March 1918, state:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows an increase of £61,970 as compared with last week's return.

The following official table showing the Balance of Trade of India presents in cold figures the intensity of the currency problem facing the Indian Government during the abnormal war conditions that prevail.

Imports of Merchandise Ex-Government Stores 1914-15 £91,983,000 1915-16 £87,991,000; 1916-17 £99,748,000.

Net imports of Gold 1914-15 £5,637,000; 1915-16 £764,000; 1916-17 £2,797,000.

Silver 1914-15 £6,676,000; 1915-16 3,717,000; 1916-17 £2,214,000.

Enfaced rupee paper 1914-15 £238,000; 1915-16 £603,000; 1916-17 £347,000

Interest on Enfaced rupee paper 1914-15 £228,000; 1915-16 £213,000; 1916-17 £195,000.

Total 1914-15 £104,732,000; 1915-16 £91,760,000; 1916-17 £100,873,000.

Exports of Merchandise Ex-Government Stores 1914-15, shrdlucmfwyp shdrlu cmf bmb 1916-17 £160,591,000.

Net Export 1914-15 £16,329,000; 1915-16 £39,827,000; 1916-17 £59,718,000.

SILVER.

During the week the tone of the market has been somewhat firmer. After remaining at 42 1/2d for almost a fortnight, 42 3/4d. was quoted on the 8th instant, and a further rise of 1/4d on the 12th brought the quotation to 43d.

Supplies from America have been coming forward with rather less freedom.

The firm tendency of the Shanghai exchange has been maintained.

The Indian Currency returns show a decrease in the holding of silver, the amount held being the lowest since October 11th 1913.

IN LAKHS OF RUPEES.

Notes in Circulation Feb. 22, 10354; Feb. 28, 10346; March 7 10304.

Reserve in Silver coin and bullion Feb 22, 1284; Feb 28 1301; March 7 1271.

Gold coin and bullion in India Feb 22 2855; Feb 28 2830; March 7 2818.

Gold out of India Feb 22, 67: Feb 28, 67; March 7 67.

The stock in Bombay on the 8th March consisted of 1,300 bars, as compared with 3,200 bars on the 8th February last.

The stock in Shanghai on the 9th March consisted of about 29,850,000 ounces in sycee and 13,500,000 dollars, as compared with about 29,650,000 ounces and 13,400,000 dollars on the 2nd instant.

Quotations for bar silver per oz. std.

March 8 42 3/4d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

March 9 42 3/4d cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

March 11 42 3/4d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

March 12 43 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

March 13 43 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

March 14 43 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average 42.875.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bar Gold p oz. std 77/9.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 1/2d. above that fixed a week ago.

March, 21.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue, shows an increase of £579,505 as compared with last week's return.

The Transvaal gold output for February 1918, amounted to £2,802,477 as compared with £3,063,976 for February 1917, and £3,033,653 for January 1918.

New York announced that during the week gold to the value of 218,000 was engaged for shipment to Mexico.

SILVER.

The outstanding feature of the week has been the announcement from Washington that a Bill will be introduced into Congress authorizing the Government to melt and sell 200,000,000 silver dollars out of the 460,000,000 now held against silver certificates. It has also been stated that an informal agreement has been entered into by American silver producers to sell the whole of the output for the next year or two to the United States Treasury, at the probable fixed price of $1 per ounce, in order to replace the dollars melted down and exported.

This is by far the most important event that has occurred in the silver market in recent times. Should this Bill become law, which seems more than likely, the effect should be to establish the price at a somewhat higher level than has been ruling for some time past, eventually to settle down at about 46d. per ounce standard plus charges, which are at present about 7 per cent but which are subject to variation and to remain more or less "pegged" at that price.

The rise during the week of 1½d. per ounce brings the price a little nearer the American party and it is probable that the upward movement will make further progress.

The trade demand has been heavy, manufacturers naturally being anxious to secure as much as they can before the full effect of the American scheme comes into force.

The rising tendency has been further accentuated on account of the reduced offerings.

The Indian Currency returns again show a decrease in the holding of silver.

IN LAKHS OF RUPEES.

Notes in Circulation Feb. 28, 10,346, Mar. 7, 10,304, Mar. 15, 10,259.

Reserve in silver coin and bullion Feb. 28, 1,301, Mar. 7, 1,271, Mar. 15, 1,247.

Gold coin and bullion in India Feb. 28, 2,830, Mar. 7, 2,818, Mar. 15, 2,797.

Gold out of India Feb. 28, 67, Mar. 7, 67, Mar. 15, 67.

The stock in Bombay on the 8th instant consisted of 1,300 bars; No fresh news has come to hand.

The stock in Shanghai on the 18th March consisted of about 29,850,000 ounces in sycee and 13,800,000 dollars, as compared with 29,850,000 ounces in sycee and 13,500,000 dollars on the 9th instant. Quotations for bar silver per oz. std.

March 15, 43 d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

March 16, 43 d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

March 18, 43 1/4 d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

March 19, 43 1/4 d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

March 20, 43 3/4 d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

March 21, 44 1/2 d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average 43.458.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 1 1/2d. above that fixed a week ago.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st April 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 52 deg Fahr	29.795 Inches
Temperature of Air	82.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.0 "
Dew Point	73.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.739
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	89.9 "
Minimum do. do.	77.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW.NNE.NNW,WNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	203 Miles.

GRIEVANCES OF PASSENGERS AT MEHSANA STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mehsana is a big Railway junction on the M. G. section of B. B. and C. I. Railway, inasmuch as great crowds of passengers collect here for the five Railway lines running from the station it being the centre of H. H. the Gaekwar's Kadi District, and headquarters of the district offices and Cutcheries:—(1) The first and foremost is the long-standing grievance of the non-erection of roofs on the different platforms. In hot seasons such as at present the coaches get exceedingly hot, and passengers have to suffer great pain and agony owing to the sorching heat of the sun, on the platforms (being unroofed) and in the coaches. The platforms being without roofs, the hardships of the passengers are always great—in winter, monsoon etc., but in this season they reach their climax. The three Branch lines running from the Station,, are the property of H. H. the Gaekwar, and though the question of roofs was taken up some time back in the State Legislative Council, and His Highness had sanctioned the expenditure the position still remains unchanged due to some contention on the part of B. B. & C. I. Railway, who have their main line here also. (2) The second and very important is the grievance of the supply of sour and unwholesome water through different pipes, to the passengers on the platform, and passenger-shed, though the locomotives are supplied good water by different pipes from a different well. In hot days like the present, the passengers can have no water suitable to taste, on the platform or in the viciniy. Water being very essential to life, the grievance should be immediately redressed. (3) The last but not the least important grievance is the conduct of some new members of the Railway staff, inasmuch as Coaching Clerks ask passengers for change of a rupee or a currency note of even Rs. 5 while the passengers are buying tickets, though the C. Clerks have the change in abundance with them.

There are three gates for the passengers' to come out of the main platform to the passengers' shed. But only one gate is opened for so many passengers to come out, and thus they have to suffer a great deal while coming out of the Station. The method of booking passengers is also improper, inasmuch as Booking is not commenced at a proper time before the arrival of the train and men and women are not booked from different windows.

The authorities concerned will take the necessary action to redress such and other grievances, and save the passengers from hardships.—Yours, etc.,

A PASSENGER.

Mehsana Station,
19th April 1918

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 20th April 1918.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		96,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,81,713	
" Deposits at Branches	1,06,10,720	
		1,57,92,433
Other Deposits		17,43,70,551
Post Bills		6,45
Sundries		20,51 854
	Rs.	21,18,21,393

ASSETS.

	Rs
Government Securities	5,58 13,716
Other authorised Securities	20,85,999
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	1,81,28,680
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	5,90,35,96
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,36,64,728
Dead Stock	8,64,572
Stamps	10,794
Bullion	
Balances with other Banks	5,33,193
Sundries	3,95,645
Cash	6,12,86,145
Rs.	21,18,21,393

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 22.

The improvement noticed on Saturday evening furtner developed in the bazaar during Monday and market opened with a much stronger inquiry for jute mill shares; Kamarhattys were done up to Rs. 550 or a rise of 58 points since Saturday and Lansdowne advanced from Rs. 292 to Rs. 322, Northbrook and Howrah were firmer and all round market was much steadier. In other directions there was not much doing only a small business being reported in coal shares prices of which were fairly maintained, while industrial section did not obtain very much support. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Burragarh 4-14 New Kessurgarh 19-4; Raneegunge 43-8; Sendra 18.

Jute:—Anglo-India (ord) 221; Auckland (ord) 118; Clive (ord) 209; Empire (ord) 50; Fort William (ord) 290; Howrah (ord) 47-12; Kamarhatty (ord) 550; Kankinarrah (ord) 650; Lawrence (ord) 426; Lansdowne (ord) 322; Northbrook (ord) 48-8; Northbrook (pref. 116; Reliance (ord) 41-12.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal 1,505 Britannia Biscuits 12-8; Ivan Jones 125 to 140.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 65-8 to 65-12 and small lots were done at Rs. 66 to 66-4.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.
	Apl.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Apl.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Mon.	22	m 9	21	25	0	22	m 3	2	18 9
		9	24a	25	7		3	4a	19 6
Tues.	23	m 9	57	25	10	23	m 3	33	17 9
		9	55a	25	11		3	40a	19 8
Wed.	24	m 10	30	26	7	24	m 4	0	17 2
		10	23a	26	3		4	15a	1 71
Thur	25	m 11	3	27	3	25	m 4	28	16 4
		10	52a	26	6		4	40a	18 6
Fri.	26	m 11	36	27	9	26	m 4	57	15 10
		11	22a	26	8		5	26a	18 5
Sat.	27	m 0	9a	28	1	27	m 5	27	15 6
		11	53a	26	8		6	2a	18 6
Sun.	28	m 0	43a	28	2	28	m 5	58	15 5
							6	38a	18 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
April 22 (Monday)	6h. 17m.	6h. 58m.
" 23 (Tuesday)	6h. 16m.	6h. 58m.
" 24 (Wednesday)	6h. 16m.	6h. 58m.
" 25 (Thursday)	6h. 15m.	6h. 59m.
" 26 (Friday)	6h. 14m.	6h. 59m.
" 27 (Saturday)	6h. 14m.	6h. 59m.
" 28 (Sunday)	6h. 13m.	7h. 0m.

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	April 1918,	4	7	3-1 p.m.
New Moon	"	1	10	4-3 a.m.
First Quarter	"	16	9	37-7 a.m.
Full Moon	"	26	1	35-4 p.m.

A Rangoon message says:—Information has been received here of the death in action in Palestine of Charles F. B. Moggridge, I. A. R. O. Born in 1873, he came to Burma in July, 1899, for the Bombay-Burma Trading Co-operation, Ltd., and later he joined the Upper Burma Wood Co. He joined the I. A. R. O. in March, 1916, and was attached to the Gurkha Rifles.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 22.

The western depression has given local rain in the north-west Frontier Province and Kashmir with a few falls in the north Punjab also. There has been local rain in Lower Burma with few falls in Assam, Bengal and Mysore.

The chief amounts are: Victoria Point two inches, Myitkyina a half, Barisal one, Burdwan three-quarter, Rawalpindi a half.

Forecast:—Some extension rain in the Punjab.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 22nd April, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.49 in. of rain. The sky is nearly overcast here but is clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is above normal except in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is locally below normal. Night temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—No information has been received from Sind. In Rajputana skies are clear or lightly clouded and night temperature is locally below normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is irregularly distributed. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is locally below normal. Night temperature is in defect at a few stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal except in south Hyderabad. Day temperature is in slight excess in east Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan; night temperature continues in slight defect in the north-west of the division.

General Remarks.—The depression from the west has caused local rain in the extreme north of the reporting area and is passing away eastward. Thunderstorms are reported from the Madras Deccan and south Malabar but the accompanying rainfall has been very light.

Thunderstorms are again likely in the south of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 22nd of April, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (21st April)	78.4	63.8	57	0.08	6.12	—4.76
Jask	84.0	70.9	87	..	8.06	+4.00
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (21st April)	82.4	78.3	71	..	0.77	—2.91
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98.8	72.0	57	..	3.61	+1.36
Rawalpindi	90.1	61.8	73	0.49	19.60	+9.84
Lahore	98.1	71.1	55	..	4.15	+0.50
Hissar	102.2	68.1	33	—	1.13	..
Ambala	100.7	68.4	36	..	4.08	—1.75

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENT.

Mr. Gandhi on "Situation in Kaira"—Public meeting at Shantaram's Chawl at 6-30 p.m.

Public lecture by Mr. Harjivan K. Mehta in Gujarati, on "The place of Theosophy in the life of a Nation," hall of the Theosophical Society, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co. in "High Jinks" at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m. "Camouflage."

Empire Cinema: 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30

New Alahmbra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, to-day, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, to-day, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

HOME RULE VOLUNTEERS.

All the Home Rule League Volunteers are requested to be present in their uniform today at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the Shantaram's Chawl.

THE ALEXANDRA GIRL'S ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of this institution takes place to-morrow, at 4-30 p.m. (B. T.), in the Albert Hall of the Institution, when Mrs. Jehangir B. Petit will distribute the prizes. The President, Mr. C. M. Cursetjee will take the chair.

A THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.

Mr. Harjivan K. Mehta will lecture in Gujarati at the hall of the Theosophical Society, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), on "The place of Theosophy in the life of a Nation." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Nine attacks and 9 deaths were reported on Sunday, the cases being as follow:—Upper Colaba, Dhobi Talao, Tarwadi and Sion, 1 attack and 1 death each; Fort, Northern and Umarkhadi 1 attack each; Chowpatty, 2 attacks and 2 deaths while 2 deaths including one due to a case imported from Satara District were recorded at Maratha Hospital. Including, one case imported from Karachi, there were 20 attacks and 12 deaths from Small-pox. The total number of deaths from all the causes was 139 as compared to 114 and 87 of the corresponding days of the last year and of 1916.

DEATH FROM OPIUM POISONING.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, on Monday touching the death of Rehematbee alias Gungubai, a woman aged about 20, residing at Kala Chowkey. It appeared that the deceased used to take opium in small quantities to alleviate the pain as she had been suffering from colic. On Sunday evening she was found drowsy and could not be roused and she was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that she was suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. She expired at night. A verdict of death from an accidental overdose of opium was recorded.

Look Out

for

THE FIRST INSTALMENT

of

A stirring new Serial Story :

"BLAKE OF THE R.F.C."

(An Irishman's Love Story)

by

Lt.-Col. H. CURTIES.

(Author of "When England Slept," etc.)

which will commence in

'THE CHRONICLE'

To-morrow.

DR. TURNER'S RETIREMENT.

PLACE OF MINORITY REPORT.

LIVELY SCENES IN CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday Mr. Rahimtullah Currimbhoy presiding.

The Corporation considered a report by a Committee regarding the Executive Health Officer's application for leave preparatory to retirement. The report stated:—

"That they having requested the Commissioner to inform the Health Officer that it was the wish of the Committee that he should continue in service the Corporation would be glad to know that he had consented to remain in service; the Commissioner has placed before the Committee a note on the subject by the Health Officer, which is submitted herewith. In this note Dr. Turner gives the reasons for wishing to retire before the completion of the full term of his appointment and adds that if the Corporation wish him to remain he is prepared to do so. The Committee are of opinion that it is very desirable that Dr. Turner's services should be retained at this stage and they feel confident that the Corporation will concur in this opinion.

As regards the leave due to Dr. Turner the Standing Committee have already sanctioned six months' leave under their Resolution No. 6200, dated the 3rd January 1918, and it will be open to Dr. Turner to avail himself of it when convenient."

Dr. Sukhia had written an inordinately long minute in the course of which he had made remarks as the following:—

"Certain persons are not ashamed to form cliques and caucuses and enter into an intrigue to do intentional harm of depriving really deserving gentlemen of their legitimate dues (instances of the kind can be easily cited, *e.g.*, of the late Sir P. M. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Munmohundass Ramji, Mr. Joseph Baptista, etc.,) and then audaciously giggle over the reprehensible result of their ignominious machinations but they forget that at times they go a wool-gathering and immutably deserve to be given a *quid pro quo*. With regard to such intrigues the Hon. Sir Dinsha Wacha very pertinently remarks as follows:—

'Your stern opposition has made you many enemies. But I am sure truth in public interests will prevail over intrigue and philistinism accompanied by pharisaism.'

It is such intriguers who are the real and greatest enemies of Government. They thus goad and force the loyal citizens who may have unfortunately a little less balance of mind to become discontented and to foolishly turn into so-called Home-Rule Extremists and misguided stupid Jacobins. All right-thinking men hate these intriguers, some openly, while others sneakingly.

My only regret is that some of the Government nominees (there are honourable exceptions) who are under the obligation of Government for being so nominated lend ear to such nonsense, countenance such objectionable movement, and become party to such reprehensible procedure. They must not forget that they owe a duty towards their masters and benefactors—the Government, and should not act in a way that would lead to any discontentment or disaffection and thus indiscreetly and rashly increase the difficulties of the benign Rulers, and unnecessarily put them into a rather awkward position. I think they by so behaving evince narrow-mindedness, want of discretion, and lack of due wisdom. They should certainly and openly dissociate themselves with the intriguers and consequent mischief-makers who ought to be discarded and treated with due contempt both by Government and the sensible public, and serious notice of the conduct of such men should be taken by all—the Government, the public press and the general public."

DILATORY METHODS.

Dr. Turner's report stated:

"As some explanation of my reasons for wishing to retire before the completion of my extended time of appointment has expired may be required by the Committee, I forward a short note for their information.

"In August 1917, I represented to the Commissioner that no progress was being made in the sanitary administration of the City.

"I pointed out in detail what I considered necessary, all of which I have mentioned in previous reports asking the Commissioner to place my note before the Corporation.

"Many matters deeply concerning the Health Department, which I have constantly pressed and which have been sanctioned by the Corporation and funds provided, have not been carried out, and, as I saw no hope of any real progress being made in this direction in the near future, I felt that a much junior man could equally well sit down and await those developments, which I had reason to expect would be carried out in my time, and that my services might be of value in England, while I am still capable of doing useful work. If the Corporation wish me to remain, I am entirely in their hands and am confident of their support in my desire to improve the sanitary condition of the city.

"I would however ask that my leave be sanctioned to be taken when convenient to the Corporation."

Mr. H. P. Mody moved:

That the report be approved and adopted and a copy be sent to the Commissioner for information, and guidance. That the portion of Dr. Sukhia's minute appended to the report beginning with the paragraph headed "absurd contentions by humdrums" and ending with the paragraph headed "regret for those who lend ear to such nonsense" be not entered in the minutes of the day's proceedings, as it deals with irrelevant matters and is couched in offensive language.

"PRIVILEGE AND ORDER."

Dr. Sukhia here rose to a point of privilege and order before Mr. Mody had finished. He said the second portion of the proposition was *ultra vires*. It was not possible for Mr. Mody to move that portion of the proposition unless some member had previously moved the adoption or the rejection of the report as a whole. He was going to quote his authorities for raising the point from the House of Commons procedure relating to the point.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna rose to a point of order, and said Dr. Sukhia could not make a speech in raising a point of order.

The President hoped that Dr. Sukhia would not make a speech on the point of order.

Dr. Sukhia said he was only quoting authorities in support of his contention.

The President said he did not want to hear the extracts, but only the authorities.

Dr. Sukhia asked that they should be put on the record.

He was continuing his speech on the point of order when Mr. Sethna again raised a point of order as to whether Dr. Sukhia was entitled to raise a point of privilege in the very midst of a speech.

Dr. Sukhia said he was in order in raising a point of privilege at that stage, and and in support of his point he read out extracts from a book in regard to Parliamentary procedure.

QUITE IN ORDER.

At this stage Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said Dr. Sukhia should first of all inform them of the privilege he had been deprived of.

Dr. Sukhia was then asked by the President what that privilege was.

Dr. Sukhia said each member of the Corporation had a right to consider the report as a whole, but Mr. Mody's proposition did not do that, and omitted certain portions of the report. The only proper course that was open to Mr. Mody, was to adopt the whole report or to refer it back to the Committee, or to reject it. But under Mr. Mody's proposition they had been deprived of their right to consider the whole report.

The President then gave his decision that the proposition as moved was quite in order.

Mr. Mody said it could not be denied that the health of the city was not what it should be, but it could not be denied also that during Dr. Turner's service for the last 16 years there had been great improvement in the health of the city. It was no fault of Dr. Turner or anybody else that the health was not what it ought to be for they had to look to the finances of the Corporation. Members who had carefully read the report were bound to comment on remarks of a character which no self-respecting body would ever put up with, unless the Corporation were prepared to admit that they were justified. But consistently with the Corporation's self-respect and dignity it could not allow them to go on. Dr. Sukhia had commenced his minute with a classical quotation, but if they read the report they would find that the treatment was anything, but classical. They were not relevant, and it would be reprehensible to allow such remarks on the records. Dr. Sukhia's minute was full of irrelevant matter and remarks. He had called the Home-Rulers Jacobins etc. and that showed that Dr. Sukhia had evidently read about the French revolution recently. The remarks of Dr. Sukhia were a reflection upon the whole body, and Mr. Mody hoped that they would be rejected unceremoniously. Dr. Sukhia forgot that the will of the majority was the supreme law.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna seconded the proposition.

"SCENES IN THE CORPORATION."

Dr. Sukhia said the minority report could not be deleted or objected to in whatever form or language it might be written. The British Parliament took into consideration all the different views of the many members. The minority reports ought to be printed in the records, and they could not be deleted, although they might be irrelevant. Dr. Sukhia then quoted any authorities in support of his views and read copious extracts.

Mr. Vincent asked Dr. Sukhia whether he would not shorten his remarks and tell the Corporation whether defamatory or obscene remarks should remain on the records of the Corporation.

Dr. Sukhia said even if the minute was scurrilously libellous it had got to remain.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said Dr. Sukhia was speaking on a point or order which was ruled out of order, but the President allowed him to go on.

Dr. Sukhia went on speaking and quoting authorities, when Mr. Nissim rose to a point of order and said he could not be allowed to speak for more then 15 minutes, although actually he had spoken for more than half an hour.

The President then took the sense of the meeting, and as the requisite two-thirds majority could not be mustered, Dr. Sukhia was allowed to proceed.

Continuing said the speaker, the terms "manoeuvring and intrigue" were not out of order. Was not Sir Pherobeshah Mehta thrown out by intrigue, and also Mr. Baptista? He asked whether superannuated officers should not be allowed to retire, as they had not the requisite energy. He had a duty to perform, and although it was very unpleasant, he would perform it. If they wanted him to treat other members with courtesy, they should do the same thing by him. He hoped they would reject the proposition. He did not want to create a scene, but he wanted to do his duty.

Mr. Vincent said: Dr. Sukhia himself had created many scenes in the Corporation.

Dr. Sukhia said if Mr. Vincent made these remarks outside the Corporation, he would show him, in spite of his being a Commissioner of Police, what stuff he was made of.

AGE-LIMIT AND EFFICIENCY.

At this stage a point of order was raised as Dr. Sukhia had spoken for 65 minutes, but he was allowed to continue as two-thirds majority could not be found.

Dr. Sukhia then moved his amendment "that the attention of the Corporation be invited to the undesirability of omitting a minority report or minute, as was tried to be done by the proposer; that it was necessary and desirable that the it should be incorporated in the minutes of the proceedings of date."

He said he would, if the Corporation required it, read his minutes, or they might take them as read.

The President ruled the amendment out of order.

Dr. Sukhia said the President did not know the whole of the amendment, and he could not rule him out of order.

At this stage Messrs. J. B. Petit, Sethna, and Wadia rose to a point or order, saying that Dr. Sukhia should not be allowed to continue, but there was not the necessary two-thirds majority.

After Dr. Sukhia had spoken for some time Mr. Sethna again rose to a point of order as Dr. Sukhia had spoken for more than 95 minutes, and this time the necessary majority was found. It was now past 5-30 p.m. (Bombay time) and the members were anxious to close the debate, and the President gave the speaker the customary five minutes' grace, and Dr. Sukhia concluded.

Mr. P. C. Sethna said many officers had served the Municipality after they were 60. Even Dr. Sukhia who had apparently passed the age limit of 55 was still going strong, as was apparent from his inordinately lengthy speech.

Mr. C. V. Mehta said Dr. Sukhia had spoken of a degenerated Corporation, but Dr. Sukhia's was the best method to make it degenerate. He hoped that now Dr. Sukhia would see his way to withdraw his remarks, as it would not be proper to pass a vote of censure, which they would do by passing the original proposition.

Mr. Sethna said they would oppose the withdrawal.

Mr. J. H. Wadia agreed that it would be a proper thing for Dr. Sukhia to withdraw his remarks.

CONFESSION OF HUMILIATION.

Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir characterised Dr. Sukhia's defence as sheer dishonesty. He had humiliated the Corporation, and humiliated himself. He must protest against such dishonest methods. The question was whether they should allow this ungrammatical, irrelevant minute written by a presumtuous person to remain on the record. But they were prepared to forget and forgive if Dr. Sukhia would withdraw. If there was any argument against the granting of extended self-government, it was Dr. Sukhia.

Mr. Mehta asked where the question of self-government came there.

Mr. Todd and Mr. R. S. Navalker spoke the latter at some length, but his speech could not be heard as he was repeatedly interrupted by the members who wanted to proceed with the voting as it was nearly 5-45 p.m. (B. T.). But Mr. Navalker would not be denied, and he declaimed amid persistent and vehement cries of "vote." There was a great deal of uproar at this period, and it was very difficult to find out what was taking place.

Votes were then taken and the original motion was passed. Dr. Sukhia asked the President to make a note that he did not take part in the voting. He had expressed a desire to withdraw his remarks, but Mr. Sethna and his supporters shouted out that they would not allow this to be done.

The Corporation then adjourned.

"DHANIKE HOOKUM."

STRANGE HARASSMENT OF TENANTS AT BYCULLA.

A correspondent writes:—I beg to bring to the notice of your numerous readers a strange incident that happened on Saturday the 20th instant. On that day a Bhayya named Sukkul in the employ of one Mr. Kikabhoy Govindji Mistry, who has a building in Sankli Street, Byculla, went to the tenant of Room No. 8 of the building and demanded rent for half the month. Now as a rule, a landlord can demand rent from his tenants after the lapse of full one month. The strange demand therefore of the Bhayya made on behalf of the landlord came to the tenants of the room as a thunderbolt who were quite taken aback. The ladies occupying the room told him that the rent would be paid after the end of April, whereupon he began to bawl out and demanded payment of the rent then and there. He was told to call when the gentleman occupying the room came in, when he replied that he wanted the rent at once, and if they had no money they had better sell a "sari" and pay the rent out of the proceeds! I am one of the tenants of the same building and being present there then, asked for an explanation of his strange behaviour, when he told me that such were the instructions he had received from his master, and asked me not to interfere in the matter. I reminded him that it was my duty to help them as a fellow tenant, in their difficulty. The ladies who were aft gave! began to cry, and if I had not interfered the Bhayya would have harassed them more. The Bhayya told me that if he threatened them like that they would at once vacate the building. I pointed him out his wrong method and told him to go to the courts to recover arrears if there were any. As a matter of fact there were no arrears of rent. He replied that there was no necessity of going to the courts.

Now, Sir, such strange behaviour of the Bhayya who doubtless carried out his master's instructions, is very reprehensible. If such taking of the law into one's own hands was allowed to pass, the tenants' plight would be more easily imagined than described and the Rent Act which is meant for the relief of the tenants would be really a dead letter.

I know Mr. Kikabhoy, the landlord, who unfortunately happens to be out of Bombay. He is a kind-hearted man especially towards the poor. If he had been in Bombay such a thing could not have occurred. One of the other tenants of the building approached his brother who now manages the Building, and he was informed by the latter that what was done by the Bhayya was all right!

I have come to know of similar cases of highhandedness of landlords, and my object in writing this is to draw the attention of the brother of Mr. Kikabhoy to the unlawful act done by his man in his name, as well as to ask your readers to bring to light similar cases in their knowledge so that poor harassed tenants like these mentioned above could get the desired relief.

PARSIK TUNNEL COLLISION.

FINDINGS OF COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The report is published of the finding of the joint committee of enquiry consisting of Mr. H. G. Cowper, District Traffic Superintendent (president), Mr. J. C. D. Raper, District Locomotive Superintendent, Mr. W. Darby, Deputy Carriage and Waggon Superintendent, Mr. T. Fraser, Acting District Engineer, and Mr. P. P. Bould, Assistant Telegraph Superintendent, in connection with the derailment of the engine of a goods train due to the fall of a huge boulder on the line, and the subsequent collision between the goods train and a workmen's local at Parsik Tunnel, G. I. P. Railway, on 29th September 1917.

The following is the finding of the committee:—

We find that 210 Up Goods which left Diva at 6-34 was derailed and brought to a stand in Parsik Tunnel at about 6-41 by the falling of a boulder weighing about 3½ tons at a distance of 1,224 feet from the entrance at the Thana end of the tunnel. Whilst this train was detained in this tunnel 64 Up colided with the rear portion, derailing three waggons and two 20 tons goods brake vans, three of which were completely smashed and four traffic hamals killed in the front brake which was the last but one vehicle from the rear (both brakes of all goods trains are attached at the rear). The interval of time between the stopage of 210 Up and the collision by 64 Up was so short that we do not hold Guard H. Augustus of 210 Up responsible for not protesting his train owing to the unusual conditions which prevailed at the time, also bearing in mind that he was in the centre of the tunnel and not advised of his train being worked on "authority to proceed without line clear" *vide* clause (b) of Rule 15 of Block Rules Part VII, for which cabinman Sadashiv Mahadeo, Diva "A" cabin is responsible.

We do, however, hold the Driver Jackson of 64 Up responsible for the collision, for not observing the instructions connected with the "authority for working his train without line clear," as he admits that he did not take necessary steps to ascertain whether the tunnel was clear or not before entering Further, from the serious damage done by the impact of the collision there is no doubt that he did not observe the speed restriction when working on "authority for working his train without line clear."

We also find Guard M. F. Almeida of 64 Up is partly responsible for not attempting to check the speed of his train by application of his automatic brake, when his train was travelling at a speed in excess of the restriction laid down or trains' working on "authority to proceed without line clear."

The Driver of 210 Up Goods states he was able to see through the tunnel and it was clear at the time he entered and we have no reason to doubt his statement. We can, therefore, only assume that the rock must have fallen shortly before the engine of 210 Up came into contact with it. We, therefore, consider that Guard H. Augustus of 210 Up Goods should have the benefit of the doubt as to whether he did all that was possible to protect his train under the circumstances, during the time at his disposal, as he had no advice of his train working under "authority to proceed without line clear."

Y. M. E. S. N. SCHOOL, PAREL.

The prize distribution of the above school came off on Friday last the 19th instant Mr. Goswami presiding. Among the audience there were present Messrs. Laljee Secretary S. S. League Parel Branch, Mr. Bodas Hon. Secretary Girgaum N. School of the same institution past and present volunteer-teachers the staff and members of the institution. The report of the school was read which showed how the school was working for the last so many years with success. It is the only Night School on that side which claims the highest number of students. The peculiarity of the school is that nearly half the leading stay is of volunteers. The school has a Free Library for the students Cricket and Foot-ball clubs. Evening classes and medical help is given to the students free of charge if sought for. The school has two Marathi quarters one solely conducted by the students and the other by well-wishers of the institution.

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FEES VERY MODERATE.

EAST KHANDESH CONFERENCE.

SYMPATHY WITH KAIRA PASSIVE RESISTERS.

(From our correspondent.)

DHARANGAON, April 22.

After the presidential address of Mr. Jamnadas on Sunday, seven resolutions were proposed from the chair and carried. The eighth resolution extending sympathy to the passive resisters in Kaira District was carried amid acclamations. The President being called by urgent business in Bombay was obliged to take leave the same evening, deputing Mr. Ramnath Hiralal to act as pro-president. Before leaving, Mr. Jamnadas made a thrilling speech, exhorting every one present to work strenuously day and night for achieving "Swarajya," which was possibly within sight. Freedom was wanted to secure contentment, dispel ignorance and poverty and establish a reign of peace all over the world. Freedom would alone afford scope for individual growth and make for revival of the old Hindu culture. Ours was the only culture based on the eternal principles of religion and its resuscitation was, therefore, imperatively necessary in the interests of humanity.

Nearly twenty resolutions were passed on Sunday, the one on "Swarajya" being spoken on by eighteen speakers. Among other resolutions were those protesting against the War Cabinet's decision cancelling the passports of the Home Rule deputation and thanking Mr. Baptista and the Labour Party, supporting the national education scheme, recommending amelioration of depressed classes and supporting the co-operative movement. The next year's conference has been invited to Bhusaval.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 22.

The 6th, 7th and 8th of June, 1918, have been fixed as the dates of the second Bombay Educational Conference, over which the Hon. Mr. V. S. Sastri has consented to preside. It is understood that eminent educationists, teachers and professors like the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpe, The Hon. Mr. Kamat, Dr. Mann, Prof. Karve, Messrs. H. N. Apte, Jayaker, Thackker and Vaidya have joined the general committee of the Conference. It is understood that Government educational officers and teachers in Government and local board primary and secondary schools are permitted by the Director of Public Instruction to attend the Conference as visitors. Permission to teachers in Government employ to read papers at the Conference is also granted subject to certain conditions.

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE AT BIJAPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 22.

It is understood that the secretaries to the All-India Industrial Conference are trying to organise a provincial industrial conference to be held at Bijapur along with the political and social conferences that meet next week. A reception committee with Rao Saheb Raghavenrarao Kembhavi as chairman has been formed there. The Hon. Mr. Kamat is understood to have consented to accept the presidentship of the Conference.

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THE COTTON CRISIS.

GOVT. REFUSE TO INTERVENE.

YESTERDAY'S MEETING AT COLABA.

DEMAND FOR RATE OF RS. 642.

STRONG FEELING OF THE TRADE.

GOVERNMENT LETTER.

A letter dated the 22nd April 1918, received by the Secretary, Cotton Trades Association, from the Controller of Prices, Bombay, was posted on the notice-board of the Cotton Trades Association yesterday.

The letter from the Controller of Prices runs as follows:—

"With reference to your letter No. 306/5/4 dated the 12th April 1918, forwarding a copy of a resolution passed by your Directors, I am to inform you that the Government of India do not now think it necessary to take steps to fix a rate for outstanding contracts in Good Broach Cotton maturing on the 25th April 1918."

A crowded public meeting of all cotton merchants and others connected with the cotton trade was held yesterday at Colaba to consider the grave situation prevailing in the cotton market.

Among those on the platform were Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Shapurji Broacha, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. F. M. Garda, Mr. F. E. Dinshah, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. N. B. Vibhaker, Mr. K. H. Kayani, Mr. Durgadutt, Mr. Dosabhai N. Wadia, Mr. L. M. Khokhani, and many others.

On the motion of Sir Cowasji Jehangir, seconded by Sir Shapurji Broacha, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel was voted to the chair.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel addressed the meeting in Gujarati.

The following is a translation of his speech:—

It may be asked why I who am not a cotton speculator, and not, in fact, in any way connected with the Cotton Trade, have been invited to preside over this meeting which, though a public open meeting is primarily a meeting of the Cotton Trade. My answer to that is a very plain one. I am here to-day as the President of your meeting because I am not a cotton speculator and because I highly disapprove of all commercial speculative operations of a gambling character; and because also I am not in any way connected with or interested, except in my public capacity, in the cotton trade. I was, therefore, asked for these reasons to preside here to-day as one who could have no personal interest to serve and I can say that it was for these reasons that I accepted the invitation. Perhaps gentlemen you will allow me in this connection, before I come to the actual subject matter of our meeting to go a little more closely into some other reasons which have actuated me in coming here to-day. I have no doubt that many of you here have gone in for a good deal of speculation—a few I believe stand to win and a great many to lose a great deal. Well I am very sorry to hear that, in so far as it may be the result, and I do not pretend to know, of mere gambling. I am sorry for those who stand to lose and I am equally sorry for those who are going to gain. For I tell you, frankly, that I regard the extent to which gambling in cotton speculation goes on this country, and especially in this Presidency, as a grave evil which inflicts grave hardships on all but those who are for the time being successful, and apart from all moral considerations, acts against the true economic and commercial interests of the country. And I feel this so strongly that a short while ago I gave notice of a resolution in the Bombay Legislative Council urging upon Government, the necessity for taking steps to put down this evil. However I understand that the committee recently appointed by Government has been commissioned to make recommendations, as to how these undesirable speculative operations can be prevented in future, and I believe, as I sincerely hope, that if they succeed in making really effective recommendations in this direction, and the Government carry them out, the trade itself will be as much relieved as the general public, that an evil of this kind, into which even straightforward traders cannot help being drawn, and which throws the whole industry into such a ferment of anxiety and disturbance year after year is to come to an end, me or at least to be greatly mitigated. (Applause).

HISTORY OF CRISIS.

Now, Gentlemen, let me come to the immediate question which has brought us together this evening. This year in connection with the Broach settlement, speculation has gone to lengths of an unparalleled nature and we find that the price was ultimately forced up to a figure that nobody ever before, in his wildest flights of imagination, had ever dreamed was possible. I think that is admitted. As long ago as February 11th when I believe the price was in the neighbourhood of Rs. 640—I trust I shall be corrected if I am wrong—the Controller of Prices though the matter was so serious that he addressed the Cotton Trade Association with the request that they should consider whether it was not desirable that, in order to steady the price of Indian Cotton and Indian made Cloth, the Exchange should not be called upon to fix the rates then,—that is on Feb. 11th,—prevailing, as the highest maximum rate for the settlement for forward contracts. Owing to various circumstances, which, however, it would take too long to go into here, nothing was done and the inflation of prices went on, until on Friday March 14th matters reached such a pitch that, on the price being forced to Rs. 715 the market broke; all business was refused and the market had to be closed. The result of that was that everybody realised that something must be done to relieve the situation. Various meetings were held, of which you all know, and Government was appealed to, to fix a maximum rate. Ultimately a representative meeting of the whole trade was called on April 4th and on that occasion a resolution was passed with only 14 dissentients, to the effect that a maximum rate of Rs. 710 should be fixed, that all should agree to abide by this and that Government should be asked to ratify the same and thus give it the force of a binding and irrevocable decision.

MANDATE OF THE TRADE.

Gentlemen, whatever else may be said, whether that was a wise or a right decision or not, it cannot be *gainsaid* that it was the mandate of the trade to the various associations, and whether they approved of it or not, or whether a few persons controlling these bodies disapproved of it for reasons of their own, into which I do not wish to enter, they had no right go behind it (cheers). For on March 22nd a joint meeting of the representatives of the Cotton Cotton Association and the Directors of the Cotton Trade Association was held, at which it was resolved, that a meeting of the representatives of all the various associations and bodies connected with the trade should be held for the formulation of a concrete proposal which should then be submitted to a meeting of the whole trade and afterwards submitted to the Controller of Prices for confirmation At this meeting of the representatives of the various associations on March 25th it was resolved that the general meeting of the whole trade should be asked, in the event of their confirming the proposal, to pass a resolution fixing a maximum rate which Government should be asked to ratify. And that was the decision actually come to by the general meeting of the whole trade on April 4th, as I have already said. It seems perfectly clear, therefore, that none of the Associations, who were all thus pledged to carry out the mandate of the meeting of the whole trade, could honestly go behind that resolution. (Cheers.)

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEDURE.

What do we find however? We learn that a recommendation has been forwarded to the Controller of Prices that Government should be asked to fix a rigid rate for the Broach settlement of Rs. 712, not 710, as declared in the Trade's resolution, who furthermore asked, for a *maximum* and not a *rigid* rate fixing the minimum rate as well (shame). We are here to-day to ask Government not to act on that recommendation which has been put forward by a few interested parties,—that is parties interested in preventing settlement at a lower rate—and to ask them to stick to the terms of the resolution of the meeting of April 4th which has the almost unanimous backing of the whole trade, for only 14 votes were recorded against it. (Hear, hear). And more than that to recognise that the conditions of the market have very much altered. Prices are declining and have declined very heavily in the ruling markets, and even in Bombay in all but Broach Good, which the Exchange have kept arbitrarily at Rs. 712, there has been a sharp decline in all other descriptions. It is clear, therefore, that it would not be right or proper from any point of view to ignore this factor and that the maximum rate should be fixed at a lower rate, more in accordance with the conditions at present prevailing. My own idea in regard to this is, that it would be wise to say what that rate ought to be, and, in case the Government does not take action, which is now likely to abide yourselves by the rate fixed by that Committee.

WHY SHOULD GOVERNMENT NOT ACT.

But gentleman, I cannot see why the Government should not have acted upon the recommendation. (Hear, her). I cannot imagine what interest they can have in acting instead, on a recommmendation, which is not in accordance with the deliberately expressed view of the trade as a whole, and taking in preference the recommendation which comes from a small number of people who are interested in keeping the rate at an artificially inflated figure. On the one side we have, first, the public interest and, second, the interest of the trade as a whole. The former because it is undoubtedly in the public interest that immoderate gains by artificial inflation of prices should be checked, and because such artificial inflation of prices must react on the consumer who will have to pay more for his cloth; for your are not going to tell me that, if the manufacturer has to pay more for his raw material the consumer, whose interest is the interest of the largest number, will not be mulcted of the increased cost to the manufacturer and perhaps a bit more in these piping times of profiteering. And again, because, from all the information I have been able to gain from reliable sources, if the recommendation for a rigid rate is acted upon, and, if the rate is not kept down to something approaching a reasonable figure, there will be a trade disaster of some magnitude, in which the losses will not only fall upon big speculators but on small and honest traders; and that will have far-reaching effects on commerce in general and the money market (Hear, hear). That is a view for which I have the authority of men of experience in the trade, and which is endorsed by both our leading organs of public opinion in this City. And the same reasons naturally are to be advanced for the contention that the interest of the trade itself is bound up in preventing the settlement taking place with a rigid rate of 712 as suggested in the recommendation that I understand has been forwarded to Government. What have we on the other traders who would be able to small band of traders, who would be able to inflate gains, which already, I imagine, are of a character that need not cause them any undue apprehension even if they are kept down by the settlement at a lower rate than that they are anxious to force upon the market. (Laughter).

THE DUTY OF GOVERNMENT.

Well, gentlemen, I think I have said enough to show on which side in this matter lies the interests of the public and, therefore, of the Government, and I assure you that, as a man who, let me repeat, has no sort of personal interest in the matter or any concern at all but the public interest, I should not have come here to press this view if I were not fully assured that it is the right one and that it concerns a matter of urgent public importance. As to the duty of Government, I should like to add, that it is the duty of the Government, who have undertaken the control of prices for the protection of the public, to act in this matter, as the Controller of Prices obviously realised when he wrote his letter of Feb. 11th to the Cotton Trade Association; and if they do act, there is obviously only one direction in which they can act, if they are to perform that duty properly, and that is by doing all they can to keep the rate at the lowest possible level, and certainly not by ignoring the general view and the express request of the trade as a whole, with which the Controller of Prices is very well-acquainted. (Cheers.) If it is attempted to force your hand by fixing an artificial rate you should adopt passive resistance as Mr. Gandhi is doing in Kaira (Loud cheers.)

PROTEST AGAINST RIGID RATE.

Mr. Lakhmichand M. Khokhani moved the following resolution:

"That this public meeting of the Cotton Trade of Bombay protests against the suggestion that Government should impose a rigid rate of Rs. 712 on the trade for the Broach Settlement; and declares that the Directors of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and the Bombay Cotton Exchange have had no mandate from the Trade to make this recommendation to the Controller of Prices that, on the contrary, it is in contravention of the mandate given them by the resolution passed at the fully representative meeting of the whole trade on the 4th April last, to fix the maximum rate for Broach settlement at Rs. 710 and to ask the Government to ratify the same; and the meeting urges upon Government that to act upon the recommendation referred to above would serve only the ends of a small clique, would act harshly and unfairly against the interests of honest and legitimate traders, who already have to suffer by the artificial inflation of prices would produce a serious crisis on the cotton trade which would react widely on other commercial and financial interests and would be against the general public welfare."

Mr. Lakhmichand M. Khokhani said it was a matter for regret and an insult to the whole cotton trade of Bombay that the Cotton Trade Association should have ignored a resolution passed by the general body of the trade fixing the maximum rate of Good Broach cotton at 710, and that that Association should have tried to have it at 712. It was also to be regretted that several Englishmen had in private made transactions at 712 ("Shame"). The speaker asked those present not to put up with this insult and he urged them to practise passive resistance. He added that if they did not do this they would have to suffer not only on the present but on many other such occasions in the future. They should protest strongly against the action of the Cotton Trades Association and try to change the constitution of that body. He deprecated the establishment of a clearing house, which he thought would only stimulate the spirit of speculation.

Mr. Khimji Higji Kayani, seconding the resolution, said the attempt made by some persons to get Government to fix a maximum rate of 712 for Good Broach in spite of the almost unanimous resolution passed by the general body of the trade fixing it at 710 deserved the strongest condemnation. This attempt was very harmful to the large majority of those in the trade.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The following resolution was moved from the chair and carried unanimously:

"That this public meeting of the cotton trade of Bombay urges, that in any action they may take Government should be guided by the spirit and terms of the resolution passed at the meeting of the trade on April 4th when it was decided that it would be in the interests of all the parties that only a maximum rate for the Broach settlement should be fixed, but it desires to point out that regard should now also be paid to the altered conditions of the market since April 4th when Rs 710 was considered a fair rate to be fixed as a maximum and that it should be recognised that in the face of the general decline of rates in the ruling markets of the world and all other descriptions of the Bombay Market it is essential that a maximum rate in accordance with these conditions should be fixed for Broach settlement in Bombay."

RESOLUTION TO FIX RATE.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas moved the following resolution:

"That in the opinion of this meeting a rate of Rs. 642 per candy for Good Broach for the 25th April 1918, is a fair market rate and that all contracts should be settled at such rate. If a higher rate than this is fixed either by the Exchange or the Association, the merchants should refuse to pay, and that concerted action should be taken to resist all demands for payment at any rate higher than Rs. 642 per candy and that all present at this meeting agree to abide by the terms of this resolution."

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said some people had thought that the Government of India would by a notification fix the maximum rate of Good Broach at 712. That expectation had however not been realised, as it had been declared that Government now did not intend to fix any rate for Good-Broach contracts for the 25th April 1918. He (the speaker) wished to make clear before he proceeded further that he was not interested in the cotton trade or speculation, but he was there to protest, as he had done on many occasions elsewhere, against a few men in power doing things which were harmful to the interests of the large majority of their fellowmen (Cheers.) They knew how the Directors of the Cotton Trade Association had given the go-by to the resolution passed by the general body of the cotton trade. He believed many members of the Cotton Trade Association were interested in the speculation in Good Broach, and he wondered how under those circumstances anybody could expect them to deal with any sense of justice or fairness in the matter of fixing the rates? It was the duty of those present and others to protest, with all the emphasis at their command, against the action of the Cotton Trades Association so as to prevent a recurrence of such things in the future. If the Directors of the Association had any sense of fairness, or if they cared for the interests of the large majority of those in the trade, they would not have ignored the resolution passed by the general body of the trade. When they knew that the prices of Good Broach would go down they approached Government with a request to fix a minimum rate instead of a maximum one, and tried to force up the rate. He enquired what right these men had, in defiance of the resolution passed by the general body, to ask Government, to fix a minimum rate. He declared that Mr. Chrystal and the Hon. Mr. Purusotmdas had stated in the presence of two hundred men, that Government would fix a minimum rate of 712. Was there, the speaker asked, anything to be wondered at, then, that the prices should have gone up? The Directors should not have approached Government in the matter without the previous sanction of a general meeting of the Association. It was a question of no little importance and yet the meetings of the Directors had been convened at short notice, and in one instance a Director was informed only a couple of hours before the holding of the meeting, and he was kept in complete ignorance of what matter was going to be discussed at that meeting. The Directors had insulted the whole trade and if they put up with that high-handed conduct they would be unworthy of self-government. Here, as elsewhere, it should be the constant endeavour of the majority to prevent the minority in power wherever it might be, from acting in an autocratic fashion. It was their good fortune that the attempt to have a minimum rate fixed had proved abortive. He asked those present to oppose any action that might be taken by the Board of Directors to fix a minimum rate. It was their duty to see that no minimum rate was fixed, and they should resolve not to pay a pice more than Rs. 640. (Applause).

The resolution was seconded and carried with only two dissentients.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

EXPERIMENT IN MYSORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, April 22.

In the course of an address in opening the second session of the Mysore Representative Assembly to-day the Dewan referred to the war appeal of the Premier and Spoke of their duty.

In the course of a lengthy statement of activities in explaining the items of provision in the budget he spoke of the sanction accorded to the scheme to separate judicial and executive functions in the state. He said it was proposed to appoint stationary magistrates of the status of a Munsiff, for two or three taluks, special magistrates of the status of sub-judges to try first class cases. The Deputy Commissioner would retain his magisterial powers and an Amildar would be the ex-officio magistrate for police purposes. An attempt will be made to introduce the scheme into two districts in the coming year and into the remaining districts probably in 1919-20. When fully introduced, it will involve an addition of about Rs. 1,55,000 to the recurring expenditure of the Government.

The Dewan also stated that His Highness had accorded the members of the Representative Assembly the privilege of inetrpellation and had reduced the qualification for election of the members of the Assembly.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM NURPUR.

The following gentlemen are proceeding to Bhopal on Wednesday as a Deputation of the Anjuman-i-Islam Nurpur headed by Sayad Yusuf Shah Munshi, President of the Anjuman, to wait upon Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal and the Princess; to secure their patronage to the cause of the Anjuman. Sayad Yusuf Shah Munshi President of the Anjuman S. M. Abdullah of Mily: Accts., S. A. Bokharee Alig of Lahore. L. P Alias.

A well attended public meeting of the Jain ladies of Radhanpur was held on the 19th instant in the Vijayagachha Upashraya Hall under the presidency of her holiness Guruniji Maharaj Gunshriji. Lectures were delivered by Mrs. Tarabai, Mrs. Kanibai, Mrs. Jasudbai and Bai Mathuri on the question of female education. Attention was drawn towards the backward condition of the people of Radhanpur, which could only be remedied by giving education to the children. Guruniji Maharaj Gunshriji in her presidential address laid stress on female education, which she said, should go side by side with religious education.

CANCELLATION OF DEPUTATION'S PASSPORTS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, April 22.

With regard to the decision of the War Cabinet cancelling the passports of Mr. Tilak and his party, a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee was held yesterday and it was unanimously resolved to thank the Viceroy for this good offices with the War Cabinet on behalf of the deputation and further place on record its view that the reasons given by the War Cabinet in the statement issued subsequently were either based on misapplication of facts or assumed a jurisdiction, the propriety of which was open to question. The Committee took special exception to the expressions that "the journey was uncalled for and the purpose lacking in any justification and that the deputation was going to England to start a propaganda of Home Rule of their own and such a proceeding was improper at any time," inasmuch as the deputation was going to England to popularise the Congress-League scheme, which the whole Indian nation has unanimously accepted and put forward as the first instalment of reforms. The committee also felt that the War Cabinet's action conflicted with the principles of self-determination repeatedly enunciated by his Majesty's Government and there was nothing improper in appealing to the British democracy at any time.

HOME RULE AND HOME DEFENCE.

"NEW INDIA" ON GOVERNMENT'S DUTY TO THE PUBLIC.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, April 21.

"New India" commenting on the Delhi Conference, says:—"If a few miles from the seat of war political discussion can go on, why should it stop in India? Is the enemy nearer Peshawar than Calais? This war is a war for freedom, liberty and rights of all nationalities. We are asked to help Government in the prosecution of the war and we have a right to know, and the authorities have a duty towards the public to inform people, whether freedom shall be ours, whether liberty will be accorded to us, whether Indians will be given the right of self-determination regarding their political future. We may be told by officials that the people of India should trust Government and leave it to them to decide our political status after the war. We are afraid the Indian public will not do so, for their past experience has been very unfortunate. To assist popular representatives to arrive at proper decisions at the forthcoming Delhi Conference, it is urgently necessary that public meetings should be held in every important centre of public opinion in the country and resolutions passed and wired to the Viceroy and to the Conference. All Congress and Home Rule League organisations must at once take necessary steps and hold meetings in time to Inform members of the Conference as to their decisions. Remember, the Conference meets on the 27th of this month, i.e., in less than a week. Do you want Home Rule shelved? Do you agree to no-political propaganda? Please speak out.

PRESS LAW IN MYSORE.

QUASI-JUDICIAL INQUIRY BEFORE EXECUTIVE ACTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, April 22.

A Government order just issued regarding the modification of the Mysore Press Regulation says:—Government have bestowed careful consideration on the question and are of opinion that it is inexpedient under present conditions to undertake any radical alteration of the Press Law. They, however, consider that before action is taken against any newspaper under the Regulation, adequate opportunity should be afforded to the editor or other person concerned to state his defence and explain his position with reference to the charges brought against him, Government are accordingly pleased to direct that a quasi-judicial enquiry shall be held before action is taken under Section 3 and 4 of the Regulation. The enquiry will be conducted by a judge of the Chief Court and the editor or other person concerned will be allowed to be represented by a counsel. The enquiry will not be public and will not be elaborate or of a protracted character. The opinion of the officer holding the enquiry will be taken into consideration by the Government in arriving at a decision on the case.

FIRE IN A TARDEO MILL.

A fire broke out on Sunday in the blow room of the Alliance Mill situated at Tardeo. The Gowalia Tank fire engine quickly arrived on the scene and put out the flames in about ten minutes. The fire is believed to have been caused by friction. The damage is estimated about Rs. 5,000. Two of the employees of the mill, while trying to put out the fire before the arrival of the fire engine, received burns on the legs and were sent to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where they were treated and allowed to go home.

CEYLON'S NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Mr. H. C. Gollan, Attorney-General, Trinidad, has been appointed Attorney-General Ceylon.

CONGRESS SESSION AT DELHI.

OFFICE-BEARERS OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE ELECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, April 22.

A meeting of the Congress Reception Committee was held yesterday evening, Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad Sinha presiding, when the following office-bearers were elected:—

President: Mr. Haziz-ul-Mulk Hakim Muhammad Ajmal Khan; Vice-Presidents: Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh, Dr. Ansari, Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad Sinha, Miss Gmeiner, the Hon. Mr. Lala Madhusudan Dyal, Lala Peary Lall, Seth Ram Lal Saheb; General Secretaries: Rai Saheb Pearey Lall, Mr. Sri Ram, Mr. Hafiz Abdul Aziz, Pandit Bansidhar Sarma, Mr. Abdul Rahman, Messrs. Abdur Rahman, Shivnarain and Chandu Lall; Joint Secretaries: Lala Dulichand, Mr. Brojogopal Bhattacharya, Mr. Lal Manohar Lall, Mr. M. K. Acharya, Mr. Lala Ramkrispal Singh, Lala Budh Prakash, Lala Gaurishanker Bhargava and Seth Kedarnath Goenka; Treasurer: Lala Ramkrishen Dass and Joint Treasurer: Mr. Bulaki Dass.

An Executive Committee consisting of about forty members was formed.

HAQIRUAL MULK HAKIM MOHAMMAD AJMAL KHAN.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, April 22.

The reception committee met last night at Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh's house Rai Sahib Chandikaprashad Tiwarys presiding. Owing to certain irregularities proceeding from a "constitutional indiscretion" of the Congress Committee a preliminary debate of a somewhat stormy nature took place.

The president however ruled the meeting was in order and those who had signed the forms of membership just before the commencement of the meeting were declared to entitled to vote. This did not satisfy certain persons who maintained that those who had been misled by the language of the notice had been wrongly kept away from the meeting and the ruling of the chairman only enhanced the magnitude of the "constitutional blunder" of which the Congress Committee had been declared guilty. At this stage an animated discussion took place which led to a division, but the president declared amid cries of dissent that a substantial majority were in favour of eschewing mere technical objections. The meeting proceeded to the first item on the agenda.

The president again provoked a debate by asking the meeting to postpone the election of the Chairman of the Reception Committee, probably owing to a local ferment which seemed to threaten to mar the smooth conduct of the meeting. But the point was conceded and the election of the chairman was proceeded with. Many appeals were feelingly made to the patriotic spirit of the members and they were exhorted to maintain the high traditions of the Congress and to sink all their petty and local considerations. But the upshot was a crop of proposals of names for chairmanship. The lawyers proposed Rai Sahib Pearey Lall's name, who it afterward transpired in the course of the meeting had signified his intention of not contesting this honour with some others. But he was not present at the meeting at the time to confirm this statement.

This was followed by dignified proposals of Mr. Haziqual Mulk Hakim Mohommad Ajmal Khan's and Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh's names. Then there were proposed the names of Hon'ble Lala Modhusudon Dyal, Dr. Ansari, Rai Sahib Chandikaprashad, Mr. Asaf Ali, Lala Pearey Lal (motor merchant) and Mr. Hafiz Abdul Aziz, the last four and Hon. Madhusudan Dyal having declined the honour at once.

Finally Mr. Haziqual Mulk Hakim Mohommad Ajmal Khan was elected Chairman of the Committee.

It is a matter for congratulation that in spite of everything the Reception Committee has tided over the storm of petty considerations which almost threatened to bring about a sorry state of affairs. With its present constitution the Reception Committee bids fair to transact all its business in an ideal way. No subcommittees have so far been formed but one can now hope for the best so far as the representative activety of the Congress is concerned.

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PASSIVE RESISTANCE IN KAIRA.

A PUBLIC MEETING

to consider the situation in Kaira District will be held

THIS EVENING AT 6-30

AT

SHANTARAM'S CHAWL

MAHATMA GANDHI

will address the Meeting:

President:

THE HON. MR. V. J. PATEL

Other Speakers:

MESSRS. M. R. JAYAKAR, P. K. TELANG, JAMNADAS DWARKADAS, B. G. HORNIMAN, etc.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Tuesday, 23rd April 1918.

THE HUSHING OF CONTROVERSY.

As we announced yesterday, a public meeting is to be held in Bombay this evening to hear a statement from Mr. Gandhi regarding the agricultural situation in the Kaira District and to pass a resolution according sympathy and support to the ryots in the campaign of passive resistance which they are conducting under Mr. Gandhi's leadership, and which has resulted in over 2,500 cultivators taking a vow to refuse to pay the revenue and to suffer all consequences incurred thereby. Frankly, we wish that it had been possible to avoid the decision to hold a public meeting of such a character in the City at the present juncture. But the decision appears to us inevitable and the blame must lie with the Government, who have obstinately refused to take the very simple step required to remedy the situation. Every possible means of inducing the Government to revoke a decision which is against all ideas of justice and expediency in administration and which has gravely offended popular sentiment, and to hold an impartial enquiry into the grievances of the ryots, has been tried in vain. Mr. Gandhi and other respected public leaders have waited upon Lord Willingdon and other members of the Administration and represented to them that the investigations carried out by men of sound experience and undoubted integrity go to confirm the contentions of the cultivators that the official estimate of the crops is exaggerated, and that the condition is such as to justify a suspension of the collection of revenue, at least pending the enquiries of an impartial committee; and they have assured the Government that the decision of such an enquiry will be loyally accepted, whatever it may be. Lord Willingdon's reply has been to empower Mr. Pratt, the Commissioner, with a letter undertaking on his Excellency's part that every word Mr. Pratt utters and every decision he takes will be confirmed by Government. A more astounding and irresponsible act on the part of the head of an administration we have never heard of!

Two important principles in regard to the relations between the Government and the people have thereupon come into question. The first is whether, and if so at what point, the people are entitled to refuse to obey demands which they conscientiously believe to be unjust and oppressive. The second is whether the Government in this country is to be regarded in the light of a parent whose decisions must never be brought in question and its agents as autocrats *in loco parentis* with equal powers, each in his own sphere, of unquestioned autocracy and chastisement for disobedience. Not less astounding than the action of Lord Willingdon in investing Mr. Pratt with the power and authority of a petty Tsar is the use which that official has made of them in the speech which he delivered at Nadiad to a meeting of cultivators on the 12th instant. The speech is a challenge to every self-respecting citizen,—a challenge the answer to which will be re-echoed, we hope, all over the country. The spirit and language of it are reminiscent of medieval days and it is a complete contradiction of the policy of administration by discussion and cooperation which is supposed to represent the present stage of administrative development in this country and to which the Government is supposed to be pledged. The Government, says Mr. Pratt, is your father and your mother and for the purposes of this divisional area I am the Government! The Government fixes the revenue you shall pay for your lands and no power on earth has power to alter it. If you disobey me and do not pay your revenue, you shall be chastised, not in anger, but as a stern parent chastises his obedient child. And then he proceeds to an awful threat of perpetual excommunication. The words must be quoted:—

> *The lands of those who will not pay will be confiscated. Those who are contumacious will get no land in future. Government do not want their names on their Records of Rights. Those who go out shall never be admitted again.*

The language and the spirit of this astounding utterance are so abominable that we have waited for nearly a week in the full expectation of hearing that they had been repudiated by Government. We do not know where Lord Willingdon is or how far he does approve, or would approve, of the use which this inflated egotist has thus made of the blank cheque given him, but, if the Government of Bombay is going to do nothing in the matter, we appeal to the Government of India to see that no time is lost in calling upon Mr. Pratt to withdraw and apologise for this gross libel on British Administration, which, whatever the mistakes and sins of omission and commission of its agents, is not inspired with a spirit of vindictiveness and vengeance breathing threats which only spiteful divinities can take upon themselves to carry out. It is impossible to argue with this sort of denunciatory mode of dealing with a dispute between the people and the administration. But it may be useful to remind Mr. Pratt of the proper place of himself and others. Lord Willingdon, he should understand, is the Governor of a Province, who is responsible to the British Parliament and is not invested with autocratic powers, much less with power to confer them on his subordinates. Mr. Pratt is an official who is paid a salary for carrying out certain administrative functions. He is not the *ma-bap* of the people but their servant. It is his duty to see that the law is carried out, but it is also his duty, as it is the duty of Lord Willingdon and his colleagues, to see that the rules regarding revenue suspension are carried out in a spirit of generosity and consideration, according to the instructions of a superior authority,—which they are not doing at present. And when he tells members of the public that if they do this or that they shall go out and never be admitted to the Government roll of landholders again, he is usurping an authority that does not belong to him, or to Lord Willingdon, or to any member or part of the Administration in this country, or even to Parliament, whose fiats of to-day may be revoked to-morrow. The statement is so preposterous that it has its farcical aspect, but, until Mr. Pratt has been repudiated and properly rebuked by Government, there is also a very tragic aspect, since it involves a challenge and a provocation to the public at a time when an appeal is being made to hush the voice of controversy. That cannot be done while Pratts stalk the land with blank cheques of this character.

As for the other principle, that is in question,—the right of passive resistance,—in view of the fact, that Mr. Gandhi is to make a public statement today we prefer to postpone any detailed discussion. Our readers are aware, however, of the view we have taken of the attitude and actions of the Government in this matter from the beginning and that we hold they have erred and very gravely erred. It is hardly likely, therefore, that our sympathies would be withheld from the unfortunate people who, inspired by Mr. Gandhi's noble invocation to resist passively but firmly what their conscience tells them is wrong, are engaged in a struggle in which they have no weapons and stand to suffer devastating consequences. We have deliberately refrained from comment on this phase of the question, however, hitherto because certain steps were being taken to endeavour to persuade the Government to do the right thing, and there is an impression in certain quarters that the Government never do what they are advised to do by certain journals, an impression which, on good grounds, we do not, of course, share, but which we respected on this occasion out of deference to that feeling until it has become certain there is nothing to be gained by sparing public remonstrance and criticism. It has become inevitable that the passive resisters of Kaira should have the assistance and support of the public in other parts of the country and that public agitation should now do what it can to rescue them from injustice and to remove the menace of autoprattism.

THE COTTON CRISIS.

The Government of India have at length come to a decision on the much vexed question of intervention in the crisis in the cotton market. It is not a very worthy conclusion to a great deal of fuss and pother and partakes of the nature of the famous decision of the Duke of York, who, when he had marched his troops up the hill, decided, after viewing the prospect, to march them down again. Government have, in fact, run away from the issue that immediately faced them and we cannot say that they have proved on this occasion that discretion is the better part of valour. According to our information, the Government of India are not inclined even to face the question that will confront the market after the Broach settlement has come and gone, for we learn that they have shifted the responsibility of legislating for the purpose of preventing such unbridled speculation in the future on the Controller of Prices in Bombay, who is told that it is open to him to bring in a Bill in the local Council if he sees fit. As to that it must be said at once, that, if Mr. Cadell has any idea, as it is said the Government of India have suggested, of conferring legal powers for the fixing of rates and other measures for the regulation of speculative operations on the Cotton Trade Association and the Cotton Exchange, he must first insist on a thorough reformation of those two bodies; for, if anything has been made clear by the events of the last three months, culminating in the proceedings of yesterday's remarkable meeting at Colaba, it is that these two bodies are thoroughly unrepresentative of and without the confidence of the trade as a whole and that in addition their composition makes them quite unfitted to be entrusted with legal powers or responsibilities.

We think that the Government have gravely blundered in refusing to intervene in a matter in which there is a direct responsibility imposed upon them to protect the interests of the consumer and to ensure the avoidance of anything like a trade or commercial crisis at the present moment. But they are to be congratulated on their refusal at the eleventh hour to be led by the nose by the intriguing people who sought to persuade them that the interests of the trade and the public would be served by the fixing of a maximum and minimum rate selected by those who have every reason to want that rate to be a high one. The result of it all is, that at the meeting yesterday, which was crowded by members of every section of the trade, there was an enthusiastic and almost unanimous response,—there were only two dissentients,—to the suggestion that the whole trade should agree to abide by a rate of Rs. 642 for the settlement. Of course, it will be said that the meeting was irregular, that it was not convened by any of the trade associations and that the Bear interests were at the bottom of it. But the facts that it was presided over by an eminent public man, who nobody would pretend for a moment had any interest to serve in the matter but that of the public, that the resolution was proposed by one of whom the same can be said and that whatever the origin of it, it was attended undoubtedly by the bulk of the trade, have to be faced. There is no doubt that the resolution represents the view of the whole trade with the exception of a few, insignificant in numbers if potent in their capacity for creating trouble. And we think the Government would be still wise if they decided to act on the decision that was adopted to abide by a rate that represents the true market conditions. If the Government, however, adhere to their attitude of non-intervention, the Directors of the Cotton Trade Association and the Bombay Cotton Exchange will be wanting in their duty and extremely ill-advised, if they ignore the decision and the very strong feeling displayed at the meeting.

Notes of the Day.

Belgium.

Everyone knows that the determining cause of Britain's entry into the war was Germany's violation of Belgium's neutrality. In its conception, the crime was a gross violation of international law and in its execution the Germans displayed a cynical disregard of all laws of humanity that came as a shock to the civilised world. All that is well-known. But what is not equally well-known, though it ought to be, is the treatment to which Germany has been deliberately subjecting Belgium during the occupation. Speaking at a dinner to Anglo-Belgian commerce delegates, Mr. Balfour did well to emphasise this fact. "This system of slow torture," he said, "was even more horrible than the outrages of the invading army, although perhaps less dramatic than the first outrages which made the blood of the civilised world run cold." And this torture has been to make the country industrially impotent,—a wrong greater than any that one modern country can inflict on another. And Germany has inflicted it in her characteristically brutal and thorough manner and, what is worse, has gloried in it. It is the business of the Allies to remedy this gross wrong, Mr. Balfour said, and Britain and America will do their utmost to do so by making full reparation to Belgium by Germany a condition precedent of peace.

Junkerdom making hay.

In view of the manner in which the present offensive is being exploited to bolster up pan-Germanism, it is not surprising to learn that negotiations are proceeding between the Government and the Reichstag with a view to official repudiation of the Reichstag's peace resolution of July last. This is yet another proof that the mastery of the Junkers was never so complete in Germany as it is now. The demands of the Junkers know no limit. So we have von Tirpitz and his followers demanding that Great Britain and France shall pay indemnities of 5,000 millions sterling, in addition to France giving up some of her colonies and Great Britain exporting raw materials!

Carbonisation of Coal in India.

Reuter has taken the trouble to cable a summary of an article which Lieut.-Colonel Godfrey has contributed to the "Financier" emphasising the possibilities of low-temperature carbonisation of coal in India. After urging the obvious, that the commercial future of modern states depends solely on cheap power, Lieut.-Colonel Godfrey says that India can easily be more than self-supporting in that respect, but that proper development will need the cooperation of Government, the financier, the engineer and, above all, of the chemist. Referring especially to the chemist and the chemical electrical engineer, he urges that these will need a high official position, if India's great possibilities are to be fully developed and she is to take her due place in the scheme of Empire as a producer of finished and half-finished products instead of only raw materials. That the chemist is one of the principal assets of modern industry is a commonplace that is now being increasingly recognised in all countries except India, where the organisation of scientific research for industrial purposes is like many other things, in a primitive state.

Allahabad Daniel brought to judgment.

We drew attention the other day to the astounding theory propounded by the Sessions Judge of Allahabad while delivering judgment in a Criminal Case. We may reproduce the passage in which the theory was elaborated:

"No doubt witnesses of respectable appearance, some of them in black coats with collars and ties, have appeared and have sworn to the facts alleged. But the accused is a Bengali Brahman. The Bengalis *in partibus infidelium* hold very closely together. No Mukerji, Chatterji or Banerji will ever lack support in Allahabad. The defence witnesses are three Mukerjis, a Chatterji and a Dutt—all Bengalis."

The attention of the local Government was drawn to this perversion of justice, but the latter declined to take notice of it. The High Court, fortunately, has, in reversing the decision of the Sessions Judge, in appeal, commented as follows on the passage:

"The whole of the evidence for the defence had been swept aside by the sessions judge on what appeared to his lordship to be quite inadequate grounds. It was true that most of the persons concerned were relatives, caste fellows or friends of the accused although it was not clear that these remarks applied to the physician Mr. Manak Prashad Varma. The matter to which those witnesses had been required to depose were matters which could only have been within the knowledge of relatives or close friends. It was not logical to put aside evidence of that sort merely on the ground that the persons who gave that evidence had a motive for desiring to befriend the accused person."

"The judgment of the lower court, continued his lordship, read in some particulars like a category of grievances against the accused and his friends. It could not be too often repeated—because it ought always to be remembered and in this case it was forgotten—that there was all the difference between a crimnal case where a man's life was at stake and a civil suit. The father of the accused had given evidence with candour and freedom from any trace of dishonesty. That witness had dealt in detail with the conversation which he had with his son and the vakils who were advising him at that critical moment in the case. As far as his lordship could see the evidence which the father of the accused gave was candid and straightforward, and therefore his lordship thought that some better reason should have been given for throwing out the whole of his testimony then the mere fact that his name was Mukerjee."

The strictures are not perhaps as severe as they might have been. But they are sufficient to bring home to the local Government the necessity of taking prompt action in the interest of the proper administration of justice.

The true Spirit.

In his speech the other day the Prime Minister paid a generous and deserved tribute to the services of the Indian troops in Egypt, Palestine and Mesopotamia. "It was not the fact that we had three divisions in Egypt and Palestine and one in Mesopotamia that enabled as to hold our own;" he said frankly, "we owed it to the splendid troops from India, many of whom were volunteers since the war and who had been more than a match for the Turks on many a stricken field." The same right note is struck by the "Canadian Gazette" which after testifying to India's service to the Empire, points to the injustice of treating her as the Cinderella of the Empire. "It is largely by the aid of India's splendid troops," the journal says, that we are able at this moment to rejoice over the conquest of Bagdad. Because of her comradeship with us on the battlefields of Europe and Asia, she has been given a new status within the British Empire and her formal representation at the Imperial Conference is a witness of that fact. In the face of all this, how can England go on treating India as a mere adjunct of Lancashire? How can India be denied that most elementary right, to say what type of fiscal policy best fits her conditions and aims? We cannot conceive it possible that the Dominions' representatives at the Imperial Conference would fail in sympathy with India's attitude. Rather would they be inclined to say that the true imperialism is to bring India into the arena of imperial preference, so that as members of one Empire, we may make our unity a far more effective support for the ideals we cherish.

Sir Richard Temple's Library.

It is unfortunate that the most valuable and, in many respects unique, collection of books belonging to Sir Richard Temple inherited from his father and considerably augmented by himself was to have been sold by private auction in London at a time when book-lovers and devotees of Oriental literature have their attention absorbed by much sterner realities. Sir Richard is one of the Englishmen who make a most intimate study of Indian life in its various aspects. He is a folklorist of the first rank and has devoted his time to the study of such diverse ethnological and historical subjects as those relating to the Punjab and Burma. Consequently his collection has the unusual charm of variety in the library of an Orientalist. While the collections of most scholars are confined to a particular branch of Oriental researches, Sir Richard practically took the whole East as his province of by no means superficial investigation. He had an appreciative eye for Indian scholars with a love of learning for its own sake. When he left the East as Commissioner of the Andamans, appreciating the scholarship of his Parsi correspondent and contributor to his *Indian Antiquary*, Sir Richard left a collection of costly Continental learned periodicals with Mr. G. K. Nariman and issued orders to the Bombay Office of the journal to forward to the latter certain valuable Western journals which an individual private scholar can hardly afford to subscribe to. Although not quite in his prime of life Sir Richard has continued his Oriental studies and has latterly produced many an interesting page from the forgotten records of the East India Company.

Official and Personal.

Mr. H. Thompson, Financial Commissioner, Burma, and the Hon. Maung Bah Too, the Burma non-official member of the Imperial Council, will attend the Delhi Conference.

The Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga is obliged to cancel his engagement to preside over the Brahmin Conference at Mymensingh on the 28th, as he has been invited to attend the coming Conference at Delhi.

BATTLE BETWEEN GIVENCHY AND NIEPPE FOREST.

HEAVY SHELLING NEAR MENSIL.

END OF LYS BATTLE.

A semi-official statement of Saturday evening states that there has been a forty-eight hour lull in the struggle on the British and French fronts which marks the end of the battle of Lys. Germans are evidently taking time to reconstitute their shattered divisions after the defeat before Mount Kemmel and the Givenchy front.

Later telegrams state that the British repulsed attacks south of the Scarpe and successfully carried out operations near Robecq. The enemy were ejected from advanced posts. British aeroplanes dropped twelve tons of bombs on many enemy positions and brought down six enemy machines. There was a short engagement in the Heligoland Bight when the enemy light forces were encountered by the British light forces, the former retiring behind the minefields. On Monday there was a strong local attack near Mensil which was repulsed. There was considerable artillery activity in different sectors chiefly against our positions astride of the Somme and Ancre.

On the French front there was sustained cannonading on the left of the Avre also between Montdidier and Noyon. Fighting continued in Seichepsey region where the whole of the lost ground was retaken by the French. A heavy German attack was repulsed by the French in this sector. The enemy suffered very severely in the great repulse between Givenchy and the forest of Nieppe.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 22.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, wiring to-day says apparently the enemy suffered more severely in the great repulse on Thursday between Givenchy and the Forest of Nieppe than was supposed for the hard-pressing tactics have so far not been resumed. Last night and this morning passed quietly.

GAMBLING WITH MAN-POWER.

Doubtless the enemy will make another thrust for the possession of the hill system from Kemmel to Montdescats but to-morrow we shall be even better prepared to receive him than to-day. No leader of a democratic army would dare to gamble away man-power as Ludendorff is doing and no general of any other nation would dare to set a million and a half lives as the price for the Channel ports

At present the ratio of casualties to progress, it is questionable whether twice a million and a half would achieve the result.

ENEMY EATING FALLEN HORSES.

After quoting striking figures gathered from officer prisoners in support of the statements as to heavy enemy losses ranging between thirty and fifty per cent. the correspondent says the enemy has been eating flesh of fallen horses along the Bapaume road and was much dissatisfied to discover that the reports that the British troops were starving were untrue which fact was borne out by the capture of well-stocked canteens during the recent advance.

The French troops and artillery have been in action shoulder to shoulder with our men and it is impossible to overrate the moral effect upon the latter who have unbounded confidence in the qualities of our Allies. The *liaision* between the British and the French army staffs is working with the utmost harmony and high efficiency. President Poincare while visiting the Flanders area this morning reviewed the British battalions and expressed unfeigned satisfaction with what he saw.

We improved our position last night east of Reizdevinage taking some prisoners and killing forty. We also improved our line of posts in the area of Pointhinges and south of the Pacaut wood. Our artillery is ceaselessly active against concentrations in the region of Mont Kemmel. Our airmen are taking advantage of the clearer weather and are busy all over the battle area.

ENEMY ATTACK REPULSED SOUTH OF THE SCARPE.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH OPERATIONS NEAR ROBECQ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21, 12-30 p.m.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 22.

A British communiqué says after some fighting we repulsed an attack upon a post southward of the Scarpe river. Our artillery stopped an attempted advance northeast of Ypres.

We successfully carried out a local operation in the neighbourhood of Robecq killing a number and capturing some prisoners and machine-guns. Hostile artillery was active yesterday afternoon and night in the Somme, Ancre and La Bassée canal sectors.

END OF THE BATTLE OF LYS.

FAILURE OF FIRST PHASE OF GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 21.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 22.

A semi-official statement dated the evening of the 20th says a forty-eight hour lull in the struggle on the British and French fronts probably marks the suspension or rather end of the battle of Lys. The Germans must reconstitute their shattered divisions after their bloody defeat by the British before Mont Kemmel, and St. Venant-Givenchy front but they have engaged themselves too deeply in the salient north of the LaBassee Canal not to persevere in their attempts.

Since an offensive is always more costly for an assailant than a defender, and if, as there is every reason to believe new and very severe battles which must be expected do not bring decision which is necessary to the Germans, then their offensive power will inevitably decrease.

French opinion therefore awaits the course of events at the front cooly and confident that the future presents for the British more favourable conditions than the first phase of the great enemy offensive which nevertheless ended in the failure of the German plan.

ENEMY EJECTED FROM ADVANCED POSTS NEAR ROBECQ.

EXTENSIVE AIR-RAIDS ON ENEMY POSITIONS.

LONDON, April 21, 9-40 p.m.
Recd. noon, April 22.

A British communiqué says local fighting resulting to our advantage took place this morning in the neighbourhood of Robecq. We ejected the enemy from some advanced posts. Hostile artillery showed considerable activity in this area.

SIX MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

Our aeroplanes dropped twelve tons of bombs during the day yesterday on Menin, Armentieres and the Thourout railway junction. We brought down six enemy machines and drove down three out of control. Three of ours are missing. Our night fliers dropped eleven tons on Bapaume and the railway junctions at Jumiville, Bethenville and Chaulnes. A large fire broke at the latter. All machines returned.

BATTLE NORTHWARD OF ALBERT.

ENEMY ATTACK REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., April 23.

This afternoon's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says:—A strong local attack accompanied by heavy shelling was made last night against our positions in the neighbourhood of Mesnil northward of Albert. After sharp fighting during which the enemy captured an advanced post, the attack was repulsed.

We improved our positions slightly during the night in Villersbretonneux, Albert and Robecq sectors. We captured prisoners and machineguns during various raids, southward and northward of Lens.

There was considerable mutual artillery fire in different sectors. The enemy's fire was chiefly directed against our positions astride of the Somme and Ancre and also in the neighbourhood of Festubert and Nieppe forest.

RECIPROCAL CANNONADING ON FRENCH FRONT.

LINE NORTH OF SEICHEPREY ENTIRELY RESTORED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 22.

Last night's French communiqué says there was no infantry action to-day. There was reciprocal cannonading on the fronts of the Somme, the Avre, the Oise and on the right of the Meuse. Our line north of Seicheprey was entirely restored.

The enemy bombarded Reims causing several fires.

PRESENT LULL IN BATTLE.

GERMANS LICKING THEIR HURTS.

NEXT ATTACK APPROACHING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 22nd 7-15 a.m.
Recd. 10-25 p.m. April 22.

The Lull in the battle is not expected to last long in spite of very inclement weather, wind and rain. Germans are licking their hurts after the recent thrashing and evidently do not mean to re-attack until ready to do so on a great scale. They are being openly and enormously reinforced, but the Allies have also strengthened their forces and it is unlikely that a German thrust will be more effective in achieving a decision than a month ago when the German people were told to expect speedy triumph. The expectation indeed on this side is that the battle may well last throughout the summer. For one thing it is henceforth impossible for the Germans to benefit by a strategic surprise similar to that of 21st March when they attacked on a front fifty miles. All onslaughts have hitherto failed to attain their object owing to the impossibility of using reserves and they have resulted in bottling up 1½ millions men in the triangle of Hazebrouk-Amiens-Noyon. These were originally supplied with a week's rations and are practically starving in the devastated region which it is difficult to revictual as the ground is marshy and pitted with shell-holes, and is constantly under fire.

There is great concentration of shell-fire at Mount Kemmel which is already stripped of trees. This will probably be the scene of the next big attack.

Details of the Belgian success on 17th April, show that it was very brilliant and also had most important results, for it played its part in foiling the attempts to cut off the expected British retreat from the Ypres salient. General Plumer congratulated the Belgian Commander most warmly saying that the second British army was most grateful for the help.

SUSTAINED CANNONADING LEFT OF THE AVRE.

LOST GROUND IN SEICHEPREY RETAKEN BY FRENCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21, 4-10 p.m.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 22.

A French communiqué says there was sustained cannonading on the left of the Avre also between Montdidier and Noyon. Fighting continued during the night in the region of Seicheprey where we have retaken almost the whole of the ground lost. The American units are fighting side by side with ours. We repulsed a heavy German attack in the same sector.

STAND OF S. AFRICANS AT MESSINES.

17 MEN HOLDING FRONT OF 300 YDS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., April 22.

As regards General Smuts' eulogy of South Africans at Messines, Reuter has obtained graphic firsthand accounts of the fighting. The remnants of South Africans after severe handling in the first offensive were resting near Messines, but owing to the enemy breaking through on 10th, they marched eight hours to Messines and were immediately flung against the enemy entrenched on a hillock. It was a heroic bayonet charge winning the greatest praise from the highest quarters. South Africans flung back the enemy and captured a pillbox and in spite of the deadliest firing, they continued fighting all night.

Fighting was resumed in the morning when a German counter-attack to regain the pillbox ensued and was defeated whereupon the enemy bombarded intensely and again counter-attacked furiously at sunset for the pillbox. At this stage, seventeen South Africans were holding a front of threehundred yards and had killed or wounded 150 enemy. The pillbox at night was evacuated owing to its being surrounded. On the morning of 12th positions with little cover were taken up and held all day against assaults. In the evening the Brigade was relieved after seventy-two hours glorious achievements which won them a reputation, in the words of General Smuts, almost unrivalled.

EGYPT'S PROSPERITY.

DEVELOPMENT OF RED SEA OIL-FIELDS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAIRO, April 20.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 22.

The acting financial adviser, Sir William Brunyate, has issued a Note to the 1918 budget. He refers to the progress of cotton cultivation and says the difficulties of fuel supplies have been mainly overcome by the development of the Red Sea oil-fields and the most valuable discovery by which gas is distilled from vegetable refuse. The Hurghdada oil-field discovered in 1914 is turning out 15,000 tons monthly. The balance of trade for three and a half years represents an addition to Egypt's capital resources of fifty million Egyptian pounds. Sir W. Brunyate's note leaves the best impression of the present position and the future prospects of Egypt.

STRIKE IN HAMBURG ARTILLERY WORKS.

MOB FIRED ON.

MINISTRY OF WAR CLOSES WORKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, April 21.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., April 22.

A strike has broken out in the State artillery works at Hamburg, ond men trying to resume work were attacked by the mob, whom the police and the military charged and fired on. Several were wounded.

The Ministry of War has closed the works.

REICHSTAG'S JULY PEACE RESOLUTION.

OFFICIAL REPUDIATION DISCUSSED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., April 22.

A telegram from Berlin states that negotiations are proceeding between the Government and the Reichstag with a view to official repudiation of the Reichstag's July peace resolution.

Von Tirpitz and other pan-German speakers are now demanding that Great Britain and France shall pay indemnities of 5,000 millions sterling, in addition to France giving up some of her colonies and Great Britain exporting raw materials.

The reports of the resignation of von Kuehlmann have been revived and von Helfferich is mentioned as his successor.

KING OF HEDJAZ'S CONGRATULATIONS.

KING GEORGE'S REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 22.

The King of Hedjaz has telegraphed to King George congratulating him on the magnificent unmatched gallantry of the British armies on the western front and earnestly praying that the Almighty will crown with victory the banners of the true cause for which they are fighting with such undaunted bravery.

King George replied:—

"I am deeply touched by your Lordship's message. It breathes the spirit of confidence and unity of purpose which binds together the Allied forces on all the fronts and in all lands in the unshakeable determination to achieve the liberation of mankind from tyranny."

The King of Hedjaz has telegraphed to the British Government:—

"Convey to Field-Marshal Haig and his gallant commanders and troops, the King's whole-hearted admiration for the magnificent defence of the British army in the face of the Germans' desperate but unavailing offensive."

The Mayor of Mecca has telegraphed to the Lord Mayor of London congratulating him on the inspiring spectacle of valiant and glorious opposition to fruitless assaults of the German hordes on the western front.

GERMAN PRISON IN EASTERN SIBERIA.

MEASURES TAKEN FOR SPEEDY EVACUATION.

LONDON, April 20.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 22.

A Russian wireless message to the German Foreign Office says measures have been taken for the speedy evacuation of the German war prisoners from Eastern Siberia.

FIGHTING BETWEEN ANARCHISTS AND BOLSHEVIKS.

ALSO BEETWEEN WHITE AND RED GUARDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, April 16.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., April 22.

There has been fighting between the anarchists and the Bolsheviks at Voronesh, Simbirsk and Rostoff and also between the White Guards and the Red Guarfds, north of Visorg, which is the only important Finnish town remaining in the hands of the Red Guards.

DUTCH INDIES.

CONVOY OF SHIPS TO BE SENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, April 17.
Recd. noon, April 22.

M. Rambonnet, Minister for the Navy, announced in the First Chamber that the Government intended to send a convoy of ships to Dutch Indies with its own coal and escorted by a warship, in order to bring back certain members of the Government and fetch certain commodities urgently needed by the Government.

ENGAGEMENT IN HELIGOLAND BIGHT.

ENEMY LIGHT FORCES RETIRE,

BEHIND MINE FIELD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. noon, April 22.

The Admiralty announces that the British light forces in the Heligoland Bight on Saturday encountered the enemy light forces who retired behind the mine fields. A few shots were exchanged at an extreme range and an enemy destroyer was hit. Our ships returned without sustaining any casualties.

ARTILLERY OPERATION IN ASIAGO BASIN.

BRITISH PATROLS INFLICT LOSSES ON ENEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, April 21, 3-55 p.m.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 22.

An Italian communiqué says the artillery in the Asiago basin carried out repeated concentrations on enemy positions. British patrols inflicted losses effectively harassing the enemy.

DOMINIONS REDOUBLING WAR-EFFORTS.

COMPULSORY SUBSCRIPTION OF WAR LOAN IN NEW ZEALAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 22.

"The Times" says the Dominions are redoubling their efforts to reinforce their troops on the western front. Both Australia and South Africa are resorting to redoubled recruiting campaigns. There is no difference between the advocates and opponents of conscription in Australia in the devoted support of the British cause, but only a difference about the means which will contribute best to its prosperity.

The New Zealand Government besides increasing the reinforcements has carried the budget with a drastic clause compelling subscription to the latest war loan. The efforts of Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa if with different accents speak with unanimity of the meaning and firmness of resolve singularly welcome to this country and the Allies at the moment of the heaviest strain.

IRISH HOME RULE AND CONSCRIPTION.

SUPPORT OF IRISHMEN IN GEORGIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, April 21.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 22.

Irishmen in Georgia have cabled to Dr. Dillon, "Irishmen of Georgia, in a meeting at Augusta, endorse the grant of Home Rule and the extension of conscription to Ireland. We expect Irishmen in Ireland to fight with the Allies in the same way that the Irishmen in America are doing."

CLERGY AND MAN-POWER ACT.

BISHOP OF LONDON ON LEAVING ONE PRIEST PER PARISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aril 21.
Recd. noon, April 22.

The Bishop of London, addressing a congregation at Stoke Newington supported the conscription. He announced that in spite of the exclusion of the clergy from the Man Power Act calling-up notices were being despatched to the clergy in his diocese. He said the exclusion did not affect the position. The principle which would be observed in London would be on the basis of leaving one priest per parish. He believed that other bishops were acting similarly.

SOVIETS FIGHT KORNILOFF'S TROOPS.

RUSSIAN REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, April 16.
Recd. 10-25 p.m. April 22.

Despatches from the south announce the renewal of hostilities between Korniloff's troops and those of the Soviets.

A Turkish cruiser and two torpedo boats have arrived at Odessa.

PERSONNEL OF INTER-ALLIED WAR COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM

LONDON, Aril 21.
Recd. noon, April 22.

Inter-Allied War Committee at Versailles now consists of General Belin (France), President General Sackville-West, (Britain) General Nobillau, (Italy) and General Bliss, (United States).

LONDON LETTER.

COURT AND SOCIETY.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S MOVEMENTS.

THE LATE MR. JOHN REDMOND.

RED CROSS PEARL NECKLACE.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 7.

We hear a great deal about the air service, the submarine service and many other valuable departments of our war organisation; but there is another air service, carried out with a fidelity by the units and a skill by the organisers that is beyond praise. The rank and file of this admirable department are not human beings, but patient little winged creatures known as carrier-pigeons. Yet these reliable little birds have not been altogether neglected, for no less a personage than Queen Alexandra honoured one with her patronage on Monday. So important a missive as a cheque for five hundred pounds was entrusted to this little messenger by the Queen-Dowager. The money was raised by the children of the Queen Alexandra League to purchase war savings certificates on behalf of Sir William Treloar's Cripple Asylum at Alton, Hants. The honour was conferred on the pigeon under quite imposing circumstances, Sir William Dunn Bart., on whose appeal the sum was raised, Sir William Treloar and Major Osman of the Pigeon Service were present in addition to ladies and gentlemen of the Household in attendance.

Queen Dowager.

Queen Alexandra and the Princess Victoria proceeded later to an entertainment given in support of the Red Cross by the Guildhall School of Music, were they were received with great ceremony by the Lord and Lady Mayoress, the sheriffs and other city magnates. Her years sit highly on Queen Alexandra who daily devotes her time to work in connection with war charities. Those who have not seen Her Majesty for some years would be surprised, and I think agreeably surprised, could they see her to-day. When she came to England over fifty years ago, she was probably without peer as a beautiful Bride from over the seas; her beauty was certainly not surpassed. For a generation she reigned supreme as the most graceful, gracious and handsomest lady of the purely classic type in London Society. Later she remained amazingly youthful and there were those who began to trace her charm of appearance to her perpetual youth. Ridiculous stories were spread as to the extent to which modern art might be responsible for this; stories that were absurd to those who had seen her active figure moving about in all sorts of weather regardless of consequence. I had seen her on the deck of the Royal Yacht taking photographs in the rain without the usual protection to her head. But Queen Alexandra does not now look young, and the real secrets of her beauty are only the more accentuated. There is the same grace of pose of her beautiful head, the profile is firm and clearly outlined, the wondrously blue imaginative and emotional eyes have lost little of their early lustre, while she still moves with supreme dignity.

The Late Mr. Alfred de Roteschild.

The family of Rothschild, or to be more correct "de Rothschild", has experienced a heavy death-roll recently. I have already referred to the beautiful will of the late Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, who after providing for charities on a handsome scale left the residue of his property to his two sons in complete confidence that they would divide it fairly and watch over those charitable interests which had ever been their father's concern. Not less noble in its generosity, breadth of outlook and sound common sense is the will by which the estate of the late Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, the last of those brothers who played so great a part in English social and political life, disposed of. It has been valued at one million and a half. Twenty-five thousand pounds is left to the Kitchener National Memorial Fund, for Mr. Alfred was a great friend and admirer of that remarkable man. The same amount is left to Sir Bertrand Dawson for "a scheme he has propounded to me and Sir Milsom Rees." A host of other bequests, including valuable works of art, are made to innumerable good works and a lost list of friends and relations, which shews a complete absence of racial or religious prejudice or sense of social distinction. Finally, mindful of the generous traditions of this famous and opulent family, the testator leaves the residue of his property to the executors for distribution among jewish and Christian charities, with a special recommendation to the London Hospitals. By way of emphasising the breadth of his mind, the late "Mr. Alfred", as he was known, chose all his executors from among Christians.

Among the legatees is the name of Major de Rothschild since killed at the Front.

In Aid of Red Cross.

Never in the whole history of charity has so remarkable a scheme been propounded and carried out as the sales at Christie's famous rooms on behalf of the Red Cross to which I have referred in several of my past letters. Great efforts are being made to form a pearl necklace which will probably prove the most valuable in the world, and the auction for which will be an histo-

(Continued on page 8.)

LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 7.)

ric event. Queen Mary has sent a beautiful specimen, while almost equally valuable pearls have been received from Queen Alexandra and the Princess Beatrice. At present fifty pearls have been received, but more are needed to form the necklace desired. While on the subject of charities I may mention that an interesting sale is likely to result from the departure of Mr. S. E. Kennedy from his house in Upper Brook-Street. Mr. Kennedy has long been known as one of the keenest and most intelligent collectors in London. An interesting item is the lock and key of the Star Chamber of Charles II which Mr. Kennedy bought from Mr. James Garney twenty years ago for one hundred and eighty guineas.

The Prince of Wales.

A prominent member of King George's household arrived from Scotland to take up his duties last week. Evidently imagining that trifling rules would not affect him in such exalted circles, he left his rationing card behind him. No doubt the few days he had to endure a strictly vegetarian diet under the Royal roof will make him more careful to conform with state regulations in future. As I have previously stated living is on a very simple scale at the King's table and even the Prince of Wales laughingly announced his desire to return to Wales for a good meal. The Heir-apparent, by the way, has been busy visiting industrial centres on the Clyde and his visit of inspection will be a sound one. Details connected with the great yards and works at Glasgow, Renfrew, Greenock and Dunbarton are carefully explained to the Prince and he examines for himself the machinery and methods in use. The education expected of Princes these times is indeed wide and comprehensive!

Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

We are not inclined to sentimentalise over anything German these days, however pathetic the circumstances. But there must have been more than one tear shed in this country over the tragic death by his own hand of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. He was a great lover of England and English ways and at one time it was thought that he would have found a bride in this country. That the war was chiefly responsible for the great gloom that hung over the Grand Duke with such tragic results is unquestioned. He took an earnest and vigorous interest in the welfare of British prisoners in Germany and much of such mitigation as was possible of the indignities and semi-torture to which they had been subjected was due to his efforts. The late Grand Duke was the only son of his father, the other two children being the Crown Princess of Montenegro and Princess Julius of Lippe, who will inherit his great fortune. But most of the daily journals in England are wrong in saying that the Strelitz family is extinct. A great uncle of the late Grand Duke settled in Russia, married the richest lady in that country and had two sons who were both alive at the beginning of the war; and are still alive so far as any public pronouncement has been made.

The Late Mr. John Redmond.

There are public men who pass away amid an academic curiosity on the part of those who only knew them in their public capacity. Such was not the late Mr. John Redmond, who for so many years was the stalwart leader of the Irish Nationalist party. The startling news of his death from heart failure, after an operation has come as I am writing this article and I know of no other public man, with whom I have not been personally acquainted, whose death could have filled me with so much human sympathy. It is a common saying among the poorer class of Irish Catholics that Ireland likes gentlemen to be sent to rule them. I think the same may be said of the English. There was never the same suspicion and unfriendly attitude to the brothers Redmond that there was to some others of the heterogeneous force that was marshalled under Mr. Parnell. Both were open hearted, sporting Irish gentlemen. Mr. John Redmond was a remarkable personality. Of vigorous thick set build, he had clusters of curly hair betraying much energy and temperament. His eyes were prominent, clear and blue as the sky. There was no possibility of deceit or double meaning in them. His nose was almost hooked, but also possessed the martial characteristics of a Wellington. His chin was strong and vigorous and his mouth firm. He was a splendid orator. In some ways he used to remind me of the late Cecil Rhodes. Mr. Redmond had experienced much to cast a gloom over the latter days of his life. His brother William, who had been a political as well as a physical brother for so many years, died fighting for freedom and the Empire in France, while last year he also lost a favourite daughter. The latter was married to a promising New York doctor; but in earlier days she and her devoted father might have been seen every morning riding together in the Park.

Cafe Royal.

To the average reader of your journal the name of Miss Lilian Shelley will convey nothing. But this young lady who comes of humble Anglo-Irish stock in Bristol, is a distinct personality in London's Bohemia. Her genius has found an outlet in poetry of no mean order, her dramatic career has only been cut short by her own impetuosity, her wit is the delight of *epicures* in language, and her beauty has been reproduced on canvass by no less a master than Augustus John and in bronze by the famous Epstein. Miss Shelley may be met at the Café Royal and there, the other night, a strange and humorous event occurred. A young Indian gentleman, who is an enthusiastic *connoisseur* in precious stones was displaying some exquisitely coloured and priceless gems to his companions. They were passed to Miss Shelley who said they looked extremely good and swallowed them! That cosmopolitan gathering hall of all that is unconventional and brilliant in London the Café Royal, continues to be crowded. The officers of the Allied armies form no small element of its patrons and there is still much artistic, musical and literary talent represented. But many well known faces are noticeable by their absence. Mr. Augustus John, or Major John, as we must call him, is away painting portraits of celebrities at the Front. When the world famous Epstein visits his old and favourite haunt he is clad in the khaki of a soldier. Others, artists, poets, novelists, musicians and journalists are fighting for their country in different parts of the world.

George Robey.

That energetic and unique personality Mr. George Robery, has gained a reputation as a worker for war charities almost as great as his incomparable position as a comedian. The remarkable fact is that Mr. Robey has at no time allowed his energetic efforts in the former cause to interfere with his professional engagements. Yet he has raised fifty thousand pounds by his own efforts and entertained great armies at home and at the front. Dressed in his uniform as second-lieutenant of the motor transport volunteers, Mr. Robey appeared as the honoured guest at a complimentary luncheon at the Criterion Restaurant, where he was presented with a silver service in an oak case and a cheque for two hundred and fifty pounds to be given to any charity he deemed fit. Sir William Dunn made the presentation, while Lord Burnham, Sir Thomas Lipton, Sir Arthur Pearson and others were present.

LONDON, March 15.

The Tank week.

The Tank week in London and the suburbs has had quite an atmosphere of "Ye Merrie England." In Trafalgar Square the crowds that flocked to the war monster with a view to investing their savings were enlivened by the efforts of teh Grenadier Guards' and other military bands. On the bases of the well-known fountains were floating excellent models of various naval craft that have arisen or been improved with the progress of the war. There was plenty of bunting while at night this little fair was brilliantly lighted; the effect being occasionally enhanced by the numerous search-lights in the neighbourhood which shot their rays across the Square. Quite a pretty element in the festive atmosphere that surrounded the Tank at Greenwich was the band of the diminutive sailor boys from the Royal Naval School. These little fellows have one of the best trained brass bands among the big schools of Britain; they are proud of the position they hold and it is always delightful to watch them marching briskly in front of the procession of Britain's tars of the immediate future that periodically emerges from the fine school that adjoins the beautiful old palace famous as the first place in which Shakespeare read a play to Queen Elizabeth and where Henry VIII received the shock of his life when he met his future bride, the homely Anne of Cleves after the very flattering miniature that had preceded her. On the common of one suburb I followed the lighted decorations of a Tank to find that the laughing crowd were gathered over the spot where a "Gotha" had dropped a bomb with fatal effect a few days before. The fact seemed to be quite without effect on the spirits of those present.

Their Majesties.

Ever since King George, then Prince of Wales, raised the famous cry "Wake up England" at the Guildhall his enthusiastic study of the national industries has known no bounds. When the war is ended, as we must all hope it will be before long, His Majesty will no doubt reap the reward of thus looking ahead. He will not only have a unique knowledge of industrial Britain and its million of workers, but will have the satisfaction of knowing that his example will have gone far to developing the right frame of mind in most of us o enter the serious struggle that will follow the declaration of peace. The King and Queen have just been down to Reading where they have made a careful examination of Messrs. Suttons' world famous seed business and the no less celebrated biscuit factory of Messrs. Huntley and Palmer. Much has to be squeezed into limited time and one can well sympathise with the remark of the Prince of Wales, who while his parents were at Reading was making a tour of the Woolwich Arsenal, H. R. H. stated that he had covered eight miles of ground and yet seemed to have everything to learn. The Prince expressed his intention of returning at an early date.

The famous Red Cross pearl necklace for which fifty unique specimens had been collected when last I wrote, has now increased to one hundred. It will be remembered that a fine start was made by Queen Alexandra, the Queen, and Princess Victoria, and now the last named has accepted he presidency of the committee for completing the scheme which should result in one of the most remarkable articles of personal adornment in the world. At a meeting on Tuesday, at which Lady Northcliffe presided, the finest pearl in shape or colour yet received was handed to the Princess Victoria who modestly expressed her regret that her own donations were rather small.

Speaking of the Red Cross it is interesting to note the unprecedented schemes that have arisen in connection with this organisation of war charities. A company of Italian artists have just arrived in London and given a performance at the Comedy Theatre of "Romantismo" by Rovetta, one of the greatest playwrights in the history of the Italian drama. The play is a highly dramatic historical work dealing with the struggles of Italy seventy years ago and especially calculated to arouse patriotic applause at the present time when Austria has once more overrun a part of Lombardo-Venetia. The receipts of the play, which will be repeated, are to be handed over for the immediate needs of the Italian Hospital and the Queen's Hospital.

A wonderful surgical operation.

While at Reading their Majesties were shewn a wonderful result of modern surgical skill. In the Reading War Hospital Number I is Private Beasley who was a pianist before he enlisted for the war. While in action in France he had a thumb shot away and naturally believed that his artistic career was doomed. But the Surgeons were equal to the occasion and suggested that the third finger of his left hand should be transplanted in the place where his right hand thumb had been. The operation proved quite successful and there is every reason to believe that Private Beasley will be able to play again as well as ever.

Beer Supplies.

There are to be further restrictions on the supply of beer, which will once more be weaker and more scarce. The opinion of America has largely influenced the Government, though that is a point on which Mr. Clynes, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food, might have been reticent. It is not likely to palliate any irritation that may be felt by the working man. Pressure has been brought to bear on the Government in favour of a good supply by hundreds of employers of labour, who contend that beer is necessary in these days of strenuous manual labour. Mr. Clynes gave an example of lead workers who declare that after working from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. a draught of beer clears the lead dust from their throats. Undoubtedly the chief danger to national efficiency is spirit drinking and despite the disgraceful profiteering by publicans and others which has sent the price of whiskey to such unnecessarily high prices, the working man who cannot get beer will drink spirits.

Tributes to late Mr. Redmond.

Universal sorrow hallowed the death of that high-minded Catholic gentleman Mr. John Redmond. A strong leader, his mind was so noble and his political aims so free of feelings that might well be excusable in the champion of distressed Ireland with its pathetic history and many disappointments, that it is unlikely that he had a single private enemy in the world. Yet he is the man who took over from Parnell the leadership of a party that was not only bitterly divided in itself, but was viewed with angry suspicion by many excellent people. It was the triumph of a great personality. A beautiful *requiem mass* was held at the Westminster Cathedral at which most of the leading men of Great Britain from King George downward were either present or were represented. Mr. Balfour, the greatest and ablest living opponent of old days, was represented and Sir Edward Carson, the unflinching champion of Ulster, was present. Cardinal Bourne, the Roman Catholic Archbishop paid a beautiful tribute to the departed statesman. Mr. Redmond's remains were buried in his native Wexford. Ulster members of the Irish Convention sent a handsome wreath and Lord Londonderry was present as their representative. The coffin was covered by the flag used at Parnell's funeral, a pleasing sentiment in view of Mr. Redmond's fidelity to his old chief. The grave is in the picturesque ruins of a church that belonged in ancient days to the Knights Templars. Thirty thousand people met the train. The Bishop of Ferne officiated at the *Requiem Mass*, the Irish Attorney-General said that Ireland's grief for her best and beloved son was lost in the volume of Ireland's and humanity's sorrow; while after the interment Mr. John Dillon declared that Mr. Redmond's work had struck down all obstacles to Irish freedom which three years ago were deemed insurmountable.

Death of Lady Russell.

Following close on the death of Mr. Redmond comes the announcement that Lady Russell of Killowen has passed away. The daughter of a Belfast physician, she was the wife of an Ehglish Lord Chief Justice who had devoted his political life to the Irish cause. Probably the greatest advocate ever known at the English Bar. Sir Edward Clarke in his recent memoirs claimed that had he been longer spared the late Lord Russell would have ranked very high indeed among our great judges. This is a rare combination of gifts.

The New Irish Leader.

Mr. John Dillon who succeeds the late Mr. Redmond as leader of the Irish Nationalist party, is certainly the most picturesque figure among the surviving members of Parnell's time. His hair is now white, but it is not very long ago that it was raven black and straight, like so many Irishmen, with a well cut if not too closely trimmed beard. There has always been an imaginative, sombre expression in his handsome eyes, while the nose and mouth are quite classic Greek in their perfection. The late Mr. Justice Mathew, himself a robust almost bucolic personality, once called him "the melancholy humbug"; but the eminent Judge was by no means expressing his inward feelings, the remark having been elicited in momentary irritation through Mr. T. P. O'Connor's constant references to "the beautiful and dreamy form of Mr. Dillon", in a series of descriptive scenes in the House of Commons that were very popular at the time. I have previously referred to the extraordinary likeness between the new Irish leader and my friend the late Sir Hugh Lane, the great art critic, who was distinctly psychic and magnetic. The type belongs to Hibernia; yet neither the Lanes nor the Dillons are of Celtic origin. The family of Mr. Dillon, like that of the late Mr. Redmond went to Ireland from this country in the wake of the Strongborn conquest. Mr. Dillon is a broad-minded statesman who in private life is distinguished by charm and culture.

Food Profiteering.

It is gratifying to note the persistence with which our press is exposing the high prices charged by the public restaurants, especially those in the West End of London. Food profiteering is undoubtedly being carried on to an extent disconcerting to the public and actually wicked at a time when, while certain of the working classes may be receiving high wages, the upper and middle classes are for the most part working for the war at greatly reduced incomes. Every excuse made by the caterers has been examined and discovered to be either exaggerated or quite without foundation. If you give up your meat coupon in a better class restaurant you, get at the most an ounce of meat which is less than the statutory allowance. Fish and vegetables are ridiculously high, indeed the word "high" may be applied in two senses to much of the fish which is supplied nowadays. Eighteen pence for weak soup, that cannot cost the caterer more than a very few pence, five shillings for a sole representing eighty per cent. profit and other dishes on an equally extravagant rate, is quite a common experience.

TALES OF THE V. C.

II.—PTE. MICHAEL JAMES O'ROURKE, OF THE CANADIAN INFANTRY.

By LIEUT. J. P. LLOYD.

(*Special for "The Bombay Chronicle".*)

There has been no more inspiring record in this war than that of the regimental stretcher-bearers. They have been exposed to the same dangers and hardships, and they have made as great sacrifices as their comrades whose duty it is to destroy and not to heal. Their disregard for their own safety and their devotion to duty in their task of succouring the wounded are well instanced in the case of Pte. O'Rourke.

During the course of an attack which lasted for three days and three nights, Pte. O'Rourke, who is a stretcher-bearer, worked unceasingly in bringing the wounded into safety, dressing their wounds and obtaining food and water for them. During the whole of this period the area in which he worked was being subjected to very severe shelling, and it was continually swept by heavy machine-gun and rifle fire.

Several officers and men, both of his own battalion and of an adjoining unit, bear witness to his untiring zeal and the unselfish courage which he displayed throughout the operations.

On the first day he went out several times in front of the lines which our troops were consolidating, dressed the wounded and placed them under cover in shell holes, and whenever possible brought them in. On one occasion he made his way through our barrage and carried back a man who had been sniped by the enemy whilst lying helpless from a previous wound, when one of our Advanced Posts was forced temporarily to retire, he rescued four machine-gunners who had been wounded and had unavoidably to be left behind.

Later in the day, seeing a comrade who had been blinded and was stumbling about helplessly in No Man's Land, O'Rourke jumped out of the trench and succeeded in leading him back by a miracle escaping the bullets of the enemy's snipers.

He placed as many of the wounded as possible in the dug-outs, and when these were full he found, or built, over for them in the trench. On one occasion when another stretcher-bearer was hit while attending to a wounded man, O'Rourke dressed them both, and afterwards sought out a piece of sheet iron to act as cover from view for them.

On the evening of the second day, an officer of another battalion noticed that he was almost exhausted by fatigue and lack of sleep, and suggested that he should take a rest. He replied that he could not rest until he had got all the wounded in.

On the morning of the third day he went with a corporal of his own battalion to continue his search for wounded in the front area. In the corporal's own words, "He came across a dug-out with the entrance blown in, leaving a very small hole. Pte. O'Rourke set to work at once and cleared the entrance with his hands, in order to get four wounded men who were at the bottom. He secured a rope, and, with the help of an officer, pulled the men out, gave them a little water, and dressed their wounds afresh. When O'Rourke and another man had taken one man out on a stretcher, he secured a rescue party, and returned to the other three. It took him nearly six hours to get these men out, and during the whole time he was exposed to heavy shell and machine-gun fire. But for his bravery and devotion to duty, regardless for his own life, these men must have died from their wounds and lack of attention."

During the whole of those three days and nights he showed absolute fearlessness and unfailing resource, wherever there were wounded O'Rourke was at hand to succour them. His magnificent courage and untiring energy inspired all ranks and undoubtedly saved many lives.

ENTHUSIASM OF WAR WORKERS.

TOTAL LOSS. 25 IN TWELVE MONTHS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The Home Secretary, speaking at Kingston-on-Thames, said since the great offensive began the workers had joined up in greater numbers than ever and the effect of strikers of which we used to hear so much and now heard so little was very small. The total lost time among war-workers through strikes was really in twelve months about .25 per cent. of the total.

EXPORT OF CEMENT FROM UNITED KINGDOM.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE RECOMMEND CONTINUANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. noon, April 22.

The Government Committee, which was appointed to investigate the export of cement from the United Kingdom to Holland which, it was recently asserted, was re-exported from Holland to Belgium where it was utilised for German defences, particularly pill boxes, reports that the evidence does not substantiate the alleged re-export. It further points out that such British export gives no advantage to Germany by releasing cement for military purposes instead of supplying Holland because Germany's cement resources are ample. The Committee recommends the continuance of export to Holland as mutually beneficial.

HEAVY RAIN IN MESOPOTAMIA

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 22.

A Mesopotamia communiqué:—The General Officer commanding reports that there has been heavy rain in forward areas and that the situation is unchanged.

ITALIAN MINISTERS IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS April 21.
Recd. noon, April 22.

The Italian Premier, Signor Orlando and Minister of Transport Signor Bianchi have arrived from Rome.

A Colombo message says:—The response to the circulars sent out by the European Association of Ceylon has been splendid, the number seeking enrolment up to the present being 800. It is understood that the Ceylon Reform League has sent a protest against the appointment of Mr. O. H. C. Gollan, an Attorney-General.

THE KAIRA STRUGGLE.

WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT MEANS.

A WARNING TO GOVERNMENT.

The following article written by a correspondent who has just returned from a tour of investigation in the Kaira District, explains the Passive Resistance Campaign being carried on there, and urges Government to reconsider their attitude and bring about a cessation of controversy.

While this world war is raging, there is being enacted in Kaira a drama of a few poor but truth-loving peasants struggling for their elementary rights against an adamantine Bureaucracy—a drama that promises to be memorable in the history of this country. The recent pronouncement of Mr. Pratt, the Commissioner, full of direct threats and menaces to the very conceptions of liberty, makes it desirable to offer to the Public a few outstanding facts about the trouble that has arisen. Mr. Pratt has raised fundamental issues which render the movement in Kaira no longer a movement of local significance and which call for special and immediate action on the part of popular leaders in Bombay.

History of the Struggle.

As your readers know during the last season the crops of the cultivators of Kaira were destroyed by excessive rains and a most acute situation arose from their inability to pay the Government dues. At this juncture, they represented matters to the Government requesting them to suspend the collection of Land Revenue till the next season in view of the very meagre crops that they had raised. The Government working as usual, through their executive officials who, in their turn relied upon the reports of their subordinates, denied the allegations of the ryots regarding the shortage of crops. Investigations which confirmed the contention of the ryots were carried out by the Hon. Mr. Paeel, the Hon. Mr. Parekh and other public spirited men. The Government proceeded with the collection of Revenue and had already collected the first instalment notwithstanding popular protests everywhere. When Mr. Gandhi was appealed to, to intervene Mr. Gandhi, however, would not take any reports on trust and he performed what was considered by officialdom an impossible feat. In the course of a fortnight he and his lieutenants had covered over 400 villages and made personal investigations which went to demonstrate the truth of the complaints of the ryots. A few villages were left out deliberately, either because the cultivators there had been less effected by the destructive downpour or because the revenue had already been exacted. Independent enquirers and experienced public men like the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel and the Hon. Mr. Goculdas Parekh and the members of the Servants of India Society—all representing different schools of political thought—had been down personally and brought reports agreeing in the main with Mr. Gandhi's conclusions. Representations were made by Mr. Gandhi to the local Collector and to the Commissioner and to the Local Government without their showing the slightest sign of admitting the error they had made in the valuation of crops and the harshness that they had shown in the collection of revenue. The Local Government in Bombay showed a miserably narrow spirit in disallowing questions by the Hon. Mr. Patel bearing on the Kaira trouble, and the crowning disappointment of all was the letter written by a popular and otherwise generous Governor like Lord Willingdon to the Commissioner Mr. Pratt authorising him to threaten the poor peasantry with the iron rod if they were not amenable to the unalterable official decision.

2500 Passive Resisters.

The subsequent action taken by Mr. Gandhi is already known to the Public through the reports published by us. A brave little band of workers has gone round amongst the villagers tramping the country in scorching sun and have induced over 2,500 cultivators to take a vow to do what they consider right and to suffer all consequences from the observance of their vow until the Government recognise the justice of their cause and yield. The cultivators who had been emasculated by centuries of petty tyranny by the petty officials have, under the elevating influence of Mr. Gandhi's teachings, imbibed an entirely new spirit of self-respect and have assumed the noble role of Passive Resisters. Mr. Gandhi has not asked them to adopt any violent measures nor to act in a spirit of revenge and hostility against the officials, but he has asked them to realise the dignity of truth and to ban all injustice from their own dealings with their fellowmen and thus with clean hands to go to the Government to ask for bare justice, and, if the Government, in the spirit of misguided prestige, refuse to recognise the truth and the equity of their request, to suffer in patience and with robust resignation all the penalties and hardships including the confiscation of their lands by the Government.

The fundmental issue.

The fundamental issue now is not the payment or the non-payment of revenue. All that is apparently involved is the postponement of the revenues to the extent of about five lacs of rupees for about 9 months,—that is to say a question of interest on this small sum for a small period. But the officials have made a mistake and the united voice of the public and the deliberate investigations of public leaders have brought

(Continued in Column 5.)

(Continued from Column 6.)

out this mistake. If the Government wish to ride roughshod over popular sentiment in the manner in which they propose, they would be attempting what is fundamentally impossible, namely the carrying on of administration without the consent and against the declared opinion of the people. If the Government confiscate valuable lands of these Passive Resisters, it would be in the words of Mr. Gandhi "an act of spoilation and theft that would shake the foundations of British Authority in India." The manner in which the Local Government have handled this question betrays the extent to which misguided prestige could lead them into blunder. The calculating threats held out by the Commissioner are unworthy of a Government that is based upon equity and fairness. The Government that is demanding on the one hand the stoppage of all political agitation in order to prosecute this war to a victorious end is in the same breath provoking peaceful and honest citizens into an attitude of uncontrollable bitterness and fury by their attempted highhandedness and deliberate ignoring of acute public feeling on this question.

Not yet too late.

There is behind this movement the high moral issue characterising all the public efforts of Mr. Gandhi and while we cannot help thinking that the suffering which these cultivators invite on their own heads for the sake of what they consider right will create in the end an indomitable sense of self-respect and citizenship, yet for the good name of the Government as well as for the maintenance of the peaceful atmosphere for the which the Viceroy is going to make an appeal, it is not yet too late for the Local Government to mend matters by a policy of generosity and trust. It is understood that a "strong" official with a record of service in the Police Department is to be posted in Kaira as Collector and, it seems that the Government is about to make matters go from bad to worse. But Government should be warned in the interests of everybody concerned against this desperate attempt to maintain an order of things on which this world-war and the spirit of the times has put the seal. Things cannot go on as they have gone on in the past and concessions have got to be made to the awakening of the people everywhere. At no time in the past has it been so very necessary to establish the absolute *bona fides* of British administration in this country, and the people who have suffered most by an irresponsible official policy are the cultivators of this land and it is to them that a small act of justice like the one in Kaira is to be done. In conclusion we may point out that the Government are seriously mistaken if they regard this Kaira question as a local ebullition. It is for them by concessions to have this question brought to a satisfactory close or to raise it to a first class political magnitude by red tape and the maintenance of an ugly tradition regarding the prestige of the Sirear.

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CONVICTION OF BERTRAND RUSSELL.

"MISCHIEVOUS WORDS."

CASE FOR DEFENCE.

At Bow-street Police Court in mail week before Sir John Dickinson, the Hon. Bertrand Arthur William Russell, of Gordon-square, W.C., and Miss Joan Beauchamp, of York-buildings, Adelphi, W.C., were jointly summoned for having in a printed publication called the "Tribunal" made certain statements intended and likely to prejudice his Majesty's relations with the United States of America—contrary to Regulation 27 (b) of the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Mr. Travers Humphreys conducted the case for the Director of Public Prosecutions; Mr. Cecil Whiteley appeared for the defendants.

Mr Humphreys asked that the charge should be dealt with summarily. He said that the "Tribunal" was a four-page paper, and in the issue of January 3, 1918, the front page was taken up with an article headed "The German Peace Offer." by the defendant Russell. The paragraph complained of was in the following terms:—

"The American garrison which will by that time be occupying England and France whether or not they will prove efficient against the Germans, will no doubt be capable of intimidating strikers, an occupation to which the American Army is accustomed when at home."

The prosecution contended that that statement was intended and likely to prejudice his Majesty's relations with the United States. A statement of that kind was certainly likely to cause trouble and disagreement and mutual antagonism between the soldiers of this country and those of one of our Allies, and thus to prejudice the relations of the two countries, and it was for the magistrate to decide whether, considering that the statement was written by a man of position and of the highest possible attainments in education, it was not intended to have that effect. It was very hard to understand how such a passage could have been written by any person who was not directly hostile to this country, and it was difficult to overstate its possible mischievous effects if it were allowed to pass unchallenged. What did the suggestion that an American garrison would shortly be occupying England and France mean if not that the British and French Armies would not be able effectively to defend their countries, and that it was necessary to have here, not the assistance of an Ally to fight the enemy, but a garrison in this country and in France provided by America? Following upon that sneer at the Armies of Great Britain and France, there came an insult to the American Army in the words, "whether or not they will prove efficient against the Germans," the suggestion being that the American Army, while capable of forming a garrison in England and France, was not to be very much thought of as an effective Ally in fighting the foreign foe.

Then came the words, "They will no doubt be capable of intimidating strikers, an occupation to which they are accustomed when at home." The first observation to be made on that was that it was untrue; and the second observation was as to the impression that would be created among the citizen soldiers of this country if they believed for an instant that the Army of another democratic country could in any conceivable circumstances be used here for the purpose of taking part in any labour troubles that might arise. If necessary he would call Brigadier-General Childs to give evidence on that point. The female defendant had admitted that she was the actual editor of the "Tribunal" and responsible for its publication.

Detective-Inspector Parker stated that the "Tribunal" was a journal which could be purchased by the public in the ordinary way.

Mr. Humphreys asked if the magistrate desired to hear General Childs.

Sir John Dickinson said that, as far as he was concerned, it was unnecessary, but if Mr. Whiteley would like to question him he could be called.

CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Whiteley submitted that there was no ground for the inferences which the prosecution had attempted to draw from the passage quoted. Mr. Russell absolutely denied that in writing it he had any intention of prejudicing the relations of his Majesty with the United States; his purpose was the very opposite, for he was warning the public against what he considered, rightly or wrongly, was a serious menace and danger. There was no justification for the assumption that the passage was "likely" to have the effect suggested by the prosecution. The article was not an editorial, but a signed contribution, showing that the views expressed were merely those of the individual writer, and it was idle to pretend that the personal opinions and sentiments of any one man, whatever his position, were likely to prejudice our relations with a foreign State. The German peace offer had been discussed in every paper in every country from every point of view; and from those various papers plenty of isolated passages might have been selected which over-sensitive officials would have found quite as objectionable as that now complained of. It was not fair, moreover, to fix upon one or two sentences without regard to the general trend of the article, which was directed to pointing out to those who sympathized with the views of the Labour and Socialist Parties the results which the continuation of the war might have on the interests those two parties. The circulation of the "Tribunal" was probably only a few thousands a week, and the suggestion was ludicrous that a few lines in such a paper were likely to affect the relations of this country wiwth America. The Americans were credited with a keen sense of humour and he suggested that even the most serious-minded amongst that great nation would not take the objections to the article which had been put forward by the prosecution. Mr. Humphreys had quoted only one sentence, but he had omitted these words which immediately followed:—"I do not say that these thoughts are in the minds of the Government."

Mr. Travers Humphreys.—Read the rest of the paragraph.

Mr. Whiteley.—Yes. It goes on:—"All the evidence tends to show that there are no thoughts whatever in their mind, and that they live from hand o mouth consoling themselves with ignorance and sentimental twaddle. I say only that if they were capable of thought it would be along such lines as I have suggested that they would have to attempt to justify a refusal to make peace on the basis of German offer, if, indeed, they do decide to refuse." Counsel added that during the last year Mr. Russell had written articles regularly in the "Tribunal," and this was the first complaint about them. Before the issue of this particular article he had made up his mind to discontinue his contributions, because he intended for the future to devote himself to writing and lecturing on philosophy. If the magistrate felt bound to come to the conclusion that Mr. Russell had transgressed one of the regulations, he suggested that a very mitigated penalty would meet the case.

Mr. Humphreys mentioned that in June, 1916, at the Mansion House, Mr. Russell was convicted on a similar charge, and was fined £100 and £10 costs.

"A VERY DESPICABLE OFFENCE."

Sir John Dickinson said that the words of the article complained of stood self-condemned as mischievous, and there was no doubt in his mind that they were calculated to prejudice his Majesty's relations with a foreign Power. Mr. Russell seemed to have lost all sense of decency and fairness, and had gone out of his way to insult, by a deliberate and designed sneer, the Army of the great nation which was so closely allied to us by ties of affection and kindred—a nation which had joined us to fight for the same ideals of jusice and freedom that had inspired us. The offence was a very despicable one, and although the sound sense—or, as Mr. Whiteley had put it, the keen sense of humour—of the Americans might treat his libel with the contempt it deserved there were some people who would eagerly seize upon those false assertions and use them for the injury of the cause to which we had been devoting our lives and our treasure. Mr. Russell's attainments and position only added to the seriousness of his offence. He had previously had a warning on this very subject, but had chosen deliberately to ignore it. The sentence upon him would be six months' imprisonment in the second division. Miss Beauchamp must pay a fine of £60 and £15 15s. costs.

Notice of appeal against both sentences was given, and Lord Russell and Mr. T. J. C. Saunderson became, sureties for the prosecution of the appeals.

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MORE OF DR. NAIR'S VAPOURINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 20.

Speaking at a non-Brahmin meeting convenced for the purpose of promoting recruiting and war loan, Dr. Nair said a nation which could not defend itself had no right to govern itself. Those who could not shoulder a rifle and go out to fight ought not to be given a vote. In England it was urged that conscientious objectors ought to be deprived of votes. It was military law that if a man did not defend his country he had no right whatever to take part in its administration. He did not think that the man-power that the Home Rulers could command was of the right sort for the army. There was an overwhelming majority of men who had military spirit who were willing to enlist and fight for the country, but the Government ought to help them to put down misrepresentations. He urged that the pay of sepoys ought to be raised even at the risk of increased expenditure.

As regards the War Loan, he said that if they did not subscribe they would be cutting off their noses to spite their faces. They would do well to remember that by subscribing to the War Loan they were only trying to improve their own financial position.

A Rangoon message says:—Mr. T. S. Rake, District Superintendent of Police, Thaton, going home on leave, has disappeared from steamer homeward bound, when the steamer was in the Red Sea. After bidding friends good night, he was said to have gone to his cabin, which, however, was found empty next morning. Born in 1888, he joined the Burma Police in 1908. He is the brother of Mr. B. C. Rake, another District Superintendent of Police in Burma.

BOLO'S CAREER.

AN ADVENTURER IN TWO HEMISPHERES.

The indictment read by Captain Bouchardon in the proceedings at the Bolo trial gave a wonderful picture of the life of the adventurer, says "The Times." He is first of all shown as being a wideawake person, who even at school knew what life was and how to get the best of it. His brother, who is now a popular and respected preacher of the Roman Catholic Church in Paris, and a Monsignor to boot, said of him when Paul was at school "He is extremely intelligent, but he frightens me."

Captain Bouchardon gives the following portrait of Bolo when he was 19 years old:—

At that age he made his first entry into life. Physically he was possessed of advantages of which he well knew the value. He was blond, tall, slim, elegant in figure, had a silken moustache, a fondling eye, an inexhaustible source of fun, and was a master of cajolery with all the ways of a conqueror, a flirt and a feline philanderer—such was Bolo.

With all these natural gifts Bolo at an early age became a dentist at Marseilles. He then successively became a colonial grocer, a lobster merchant, and a restaurant keeper. In these undertakings he ruined his partner, and ran off with his partner's wife to Spain. Five years afterwards he was back in Paris, running a vague business which eventually ended in his getting a sentence of a month's imprisonment. The next trace of him is at Hendaye, on the Spanish frontier, where, according to the indictment, he robbed the niece of his hotel-keeper of her dowry. In 1893 he is found at Bordeaux. There he made the acquaintance of his first wife, who is among the witnesses—Mlle. Soumaille—conquered her with his silken moustaches and fondling eye, and vanished with her to Buenos Aires, where she played at a music hall. It was at that time that the prisoner called himself by, in fact signed his wife's contract with, the name of Bolo de Grange-Neuve. Shortly afterwards he was arrested at Valparaiso, and his wife gave up all she possessed to give bail for him. He displayed his gratitude by abandoning her immediately he regained his freedom.

A BIGAMOUS MARRIAGE.

There is no further mention of him until 1902, when he was found again at Lyons as representative of a well-known brand of champagne and liqueur. He played a peculiar part in the Champagne riots, and in 1903 he came to Paris and there made the acquaintance of the rich widow of a Bordeaux wine merchant, whom he married bigamously in 1905. With his wife's fortune Bolo at once launched himself into vary big business, and distributed his wife's money in every corner of the world—in Venezuela, Colombia, Cuba, in Champagne, Switzerland, and Spain. He was busy in trying to found a South American bank and an emerald trust. Not one of these enterprises was successful.

While this period of gambling lasted Bolo lived extravagantly in France. Known in Biarritz and in Paris by his lavish entertaining, he made a number of acquaintances whom he used afterwards to good effect. In fact, he became a French *rastaquouère*.

He wore [continued the indictment] a necklace of brilliants mounted in platinum, as well as the button of the Legion of Honour. (Bolo in a characteristic aside during his evidence sought to show that his necklace of brilliants mounted in platinum was an absolutely worthless jewel, and opened his coat wide to the Court and displayed his hands to show that he was not covered with jewels.

The state of Bolo's finances at the beginning of the war was presented thus by Captain Bouchardon:—

By the losses sustained by Bolo in his commercial transactions and by the heavy expenses of his household, the initial capital of his wife had been reduced by no less than £88,720. All he had at the beginning of the war was some shares which paid no dividend and had no market on the Exchange and he was reduced to an income of £1,880, produced by the solid investments of his wife.

Bolo's defence consisted in declaring that all his fortune at that moment was deposited at the banks of Meyer and Behrens in Antwerp and Hamburg. But in documents which have been seized at Bolo's house there is no trace whatever of any account showing that he possessed any deposit in those banks.

Bolo's position, continued Captain Bouchardon, was most critical. His coffers were empty. How could he repair his fallen fortunes, how hide the truth from his friends? How could he on the ruins of his fortune erect a monument of gold? Herr von Jagow gave him the means to do so. After the Marne, Germany, realizing that her plan of a sudden attack failed, wished to enter into closer relations with France in order later to turn against England and conquer England with greater ease. But the first thing that was necessary was to prepare opinion in France, so that it would accept the idea of a separate peace. Documents in the ease show that in order to obtain this result the enemy was ready to make really big sacrifices of money. The enemy wanted at the same time to act upon the French Press.

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CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 8.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut-Colonel S Acklom, Northumberlands.
Lieut G E A Anderton, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A Bailey, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut R S Barclay, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut A Barnes, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut R A Cotman, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R H Craig, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut H Davenport, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut C P Drover, Gordons.
Second-Lieut E H Fallows, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut R G Gale, Engineers.
Lieut G A G Godley, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut H A Goodall, Field Artillery.
Lieut W R Hall, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut J E T Haynes, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut G F Howie, Royal Scots.
Major H A Johnstone, Field Artillery.
Capt C E Kent, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut P G Lambert, Northumberlands.
Lieut D Maciver, South Lancashires.
Lieut G B Milligan, Field Artillery.
Capt C Newell, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W S J Noble, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut H B Orr, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut J W Paxton, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut F B Radford, Fusiliers.
Lieut H Raine, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J A Smith, Field Artillery.
Lieut B D H Stead, East Lancashires.
Lieut G K Steinberg, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut J W Stewart, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut P S Thomas, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut W J Thompson, Inniskillings.
Lieut-Colonel T H Watson, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut S G Whitaker, Machine Gun Corps.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut V A Field, West Surreys.
Lieut I M Metcalfe, Worcesters.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Capt A L Penwick, Lincolns.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut R L Curtis, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E S Davenport, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W de C Dodd, Munsters.
Capt R Erskine, Flying Corps.
Capt A W Field, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C R B Hailey, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H P Ledger, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W F G March, Flying Corps.
Capt R A Mayberry, Lancers.
Second-Lieut O W W H Meredith, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J T O'Brell, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut S W Randall, Flying Corps.
Capt F H B Selous, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut S H Webster, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut A N Westlake, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut K H Willard, Yorks Lancashires.
Second-Lieut A E Wylie, Flying Corps.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut C Buglass, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut F H Carr, Leicesters.
Lieut E G Cunliffe, Machine Gun Corps.
Major W H Godsal, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut J W A Kydd, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C H Matthews, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J A Mears Devenish, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F Pollard, East Lancs.
Capt A T Rice-Jones, Liverpools.
Capt T H Roughton, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut A H E Russell, Connaughts.
Major H L Terry, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W H Wordsworth, Field Artillery.

DIED.

Major W Claughton, Labour Corps.

WOUNDED.

Lieut B Adams, Northumberlands.
Lieut H S Aldred, Engineers.
Lieut A J G Altman, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut C S Anderson, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut P Andrew, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut H M S Bailey, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut T W Barlow, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H V F Barran, Field Artillery.
Capt D H Bibby, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J S Bowmer, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W Brackenridge, Machine Gun Corps.
Capt. C E Bright, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut F L Brocklehurst, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut E Brooks, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut W L Brown, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J Burnham, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut H G Champion, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut A E I Clifford, Flying Corps.
Capt C T S Cogan, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W R T Cole, Northumberlands.
Lieut J H Constable, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A B Cowley, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W T Craig, Scottish Rifles.
Lieut J E M Crowther, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut H C E Daggett, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E G Davies, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut R E S Dean, Northumberlands.
Capt W M Dodds, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J Edelstein, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut G E F Elliott, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut V Elliott, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut S Ellison, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut C F Exley, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W J Galley, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut R D Gallon, Northumberlands.
Lieut W S Gavin, Royal Scots.
Capt F Gregory, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut J H Gregory, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S Groves, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W P Hack, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut H Hanson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J G Harding, Field Artillery.
Lieut S S Harrison, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut P C Hatch, Lincolns.
Capt J G Hatton, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R N Hill, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C Hobson, Garrison Artillery.
Major A. P. Hodges, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C G L Hodgson, Royal Scots.
Capt W S Holbrook, Northumberlands.
Major D W Hollingsworth, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E R Hooper, Hussars.
Second-Lieut J L Hopings, Hussars.
Capt T A Hughes, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J K Hunter, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J R Huxton, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut R A Ingles, Royal Scots.
Major J R Jones, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L E Jones, Flying Corps.
Lieut M Keizer, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut L King, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J Kirkham, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut T C Laidlaw, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut A C Leah, Northumberlands.
Lieut H H Leslie, Machinegun Corps.
Lieut W A Lewis, Field Artillery.
Lieut W R Lewis, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W T Lewis, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J E Lord, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut B C Lovick, Worcesters.
Capt J A Lowe, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut M B Machin, Garrison Artillery.
Capt J F Mackintosh, Royal Scots.
Lieut E Maclay, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut J G W March, Warwicks.
Lieut C G Miller, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut R G Mitchell, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W B Moore, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut C O Morris, Engineers.
Second-Lieut G J Mortimer, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J C Murray, Wiltshires.
Lieut C A Naylor, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut V H Neser, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut P H Newton, Machinegun Corps.
Capt O G Norman, East Surreys.
Lieut D W Orr, Wiltshires.
Lieut S Oswald, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H Owen, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut C H Percy, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut P S Powell, Warwicks.
Lieut F L Pulleyn, Suffolks.
Lieut A V Raper, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut F W Redshaw, York and Lancashires.
Capt G F Reid, Bedfordshires.
Lieut H D Reynolds, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut R C Richards, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H J Richardson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W St C H Roberts, Field Artillery.
Capt F A K Robinson, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut S F Robinson, East Lancashires.
Capt John E Robson, Northumberlands.
Capt R S Ross, Medicals.
Second-Lieut W A C Ross, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut S Rowland, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut R E W Sandison, Machinegun Corps.
Lieut W A B Savile, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Scott, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut S J Searle, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut F A Simmonds, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut H J Simpson, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut E Skidmore, Surreys.
Second-Lieut L Smelt, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut R J Smith, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H W Spurrell, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut A Steele, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J S Stewart, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut F R Swindell, Worcesters.
Lieut G R Tarry, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut J G Thomas, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut W P Tibbets, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J C Torrance, Royal Scots.
Lieut-Col R H Towell, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R G F Vickery, Shropshird Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut J R Wardle, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut E F Warren, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F W Wartnaby, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut S Watkins, East Lancashires.
Major C B Whitaker, Dorsets.
Lieut A White, Lincolnshires.
Capt J T V Wiggans, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut A Yardley, Worcesters.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut J J H Jackson Inniskillings.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut G E Bassett, Service Corps.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut A C H Adams, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut J R Aikins, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut L W Allen, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut G H Allsop, Garrison Artillery.
Capt H W E Barwell, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut P H R Batchelor, Warwickshires.
Lieut T H N Battle, Garrison, Artillery.
Second-Lieut R Baxter, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut G N Beales, Northumberlands.
Lieut A J R Begg, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J H Benedictus, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut F C Benson, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut H T Bird, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W L Bowen, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W Boyd, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut E A Brown, Worcesters.
Capt G A Brown, Northumberlands.
Capt S J Brown, Royal Scots.
Capt H P Bunn, South Staffords.
Capt A T Butler, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut D Cameron, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J Carr, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A E Carter, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut A H Chambers, Sherwoods.
Lieut-Colonel G Charlton, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut D N Coates, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W A Cochrane, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J S Colbourne, Warwickshires.
Second-Lieut E Cooke, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut E M Cope, North Staffs.
Capt P B Corbett, Medicals.
Capt S Cross, Medicals.
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Second-Lieut N Davidson, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut H H Davies, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut C Lemos, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut R L Elloray, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut F G Ellis, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut A G F Elwood, Sherwoods.
Lieut J H Faulder, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut C W Fellowes, North Staffs.
Second-Lieut R P Fenn, Flying Corps.
Lieut W E Finnerty, Lincolns.
Capt C E P Foreshaw, Oxford and Bucks.
Lieut P A Gamble, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J H Grant, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W M R Gray, Flying Corps.
Lieut R E E Groner, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut W W Hacking, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut E C Haffield, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut W Hall, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut K L C Hammond, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut F A Harrison, Northumberlands.
Capt M J Harte, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut W Hayward, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut N C Henry, Northumberlands.
Capt T A Hogg, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut W M Horseman, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut S G Howe, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut S P Hudson, Warwicks.
Capt C E P Husband, Medicals.
Second-Lieut A C Irvine, Borderers.
Second-Lieut S S Jackson, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut Jago, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut G R Jefferson, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut H E Jones, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut W G Jones, Worcesters.
Rev A B L Karney, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut A A Kerr, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut G J King, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut J R Kinnes, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut R H Kirkcaldy, Flying Corps.
Capt J G Kirkup, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W Knox, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A Lambert, Northumberlands.
Capt C J Lambert, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut T A Landreth, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut G R W Lawson, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut-Colonel N Leith-Hay-Clark, Northumberlands.
Capt C N Levin, Northumberlands.
Lieut A R Liddell, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J R Lloyd-Atkins, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut H T Macan, Middlesex.
Capt F S M McKellan, Northumberlands.
Lieut A T McLaren, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut S T Martin, East Lancs.
Capt S H Matheson, Northumberlands.
Capt S H Matthews, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut P Marifield, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut W G Mitchell, Field Artillery.
Rev J K Mitchelson, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut W J Moon, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut G R Norman, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut Oliver, Northumberlands.
Lieut R Ostler, Service Corps.
Lieut O L Paget, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut J H Paton, Machine Gun Corps.
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Second-Lieut B Peacock, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut C J Peckston, Northumberlands.
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Capt W Pritchett, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut T H Pullein, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W Radford, Worcesters.
Lieut G P Rathbone, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut A O Robinson, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut J Robinson, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J C Rodger, Northumberlands.
Capt G V Rowbotham, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut W Rundle, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut P C Rushton, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut P J Ryan, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut D C G St. Leger, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A L Salter, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut H C Shipton, South Staffords.
Capt C W Smith, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut H A Smith, Sherwoods.
Lieut H R Smith, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut J R L Smith, Royal Scots.
Rev H A Smith-Masters, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut G C Snowdon, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut F W Spibey, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut W Stenson, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut T H Taylor, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut C H Thomas, Worcesters.
Lieut W Watson, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut H J Wilson, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut B A Yates, South Staffords.

PREVIOUSLY PRISONER NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONER.

Second-Lieut T A Urwin, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED BELIEVED MISSING NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONER.

Second-Lieut F R Ward, Highland Light Infantry.

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